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POLITICAL.

The Minnesota Democracy Indorse the Cincinnati Platform and Nominations.

The Maryland and Alabama Democrats of the Same Way of Thinking.

That Momentous Free-Trade Conference to Assemble To-Day.

Arrangements for the Accommodation of Delegates at Springfield Next Wednesday.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, June 19.—The Minnesota Democratic State Convention to appoint delegates to Baltimore and transact such other business as might seem proper, met in the Opera House, in this city, at noon to-day. The attendance of delegates was larger than usual, and the body of the House was filled with an enthusiastic crowd of spectators. Hon. Edmund Rice, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, making a neat speech, predicting a great and glorious victory in November. Judge Atwater, of Hennipen County, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and the usual committees were appointed, after which the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock. On reassembling, the following report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was adopted: President, Lewis Smith, Dakota County. Vice Presidents, H. H. Johnson, L. A. Evarts, P. Brown. Secretaries, W. J. Whippee, A. E. Haven. Before the Committee on Resolutions had reported, General Gorman offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore are hereby distinctly instructed to vote for and use all just and honorable means to confirm the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention for President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Young, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, the above was laid aside until the Committee's report was read. The report was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the platform adopted at Cincinnati, as accepted and explained by Horace Greeley in his letter of acceptance, expresses the true Democratic idea upon every living political issue of the day, and that we, therefore, heartily indorse him and candidates by that Convention nominated.

Resolved, That the Delegates of this Convention to Baltimore, be authorized to vote as a unit, and carry out the purposes of this Convention as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Young then moved that General Gorman's resolution be substituted for the second resolution of the Committee. Judge Atwater objected to have the delegates branded for any man, and thought Democrats should have some assurance that they would not be excluded from a share in the Administration in case of success. [Signs of disapproval all over the house.] Mr. Young, General Gorman Hon. Winthrop Young, and others made rousing speeches, declaring that the delegates must be bound hand and foot, and that no instructions could be too strong to express the Convention's wishes. Every allusion to Greeley, and the Cincinnati platform brought out hearty applause. Mr. Barton said if any delegate went down to Baltimore and made any kind of trade to trade Horace Greeley out of the Presidency the Democracy of this State concluded to hang him when he came back. Emphatic applause followed this, and General Gorman's substitute was unanimously adopted. Judge Atwater's objections served to bring out an exhibition of the intense desire of the Convention that Horace Greeley might not fail of the nomination at Baltimore through the fault of Minnesota. Ten delegates to Baltimore were then appointed, as follows: First District, C. H. Berry, J. C. Wise, M. J. Taper; Second District, W. W. Phelps, G. E. S. Kinner, Henry Weye; Third District, Wm. Lill, George Metsch, Wm. Lochern, J. J. Egan. The Convention then adopted the following resolution, and adjourned soon after:

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee are hereby authorized and instructed to confer with the Liberal Republican Central Committee of this State for the purpose of organizing and uniting together in the State and in the several Congressional Districts all those who are in favor of the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, and for the purpose of uniting together the elements of opposition to the present corrupt National Administration, and to promote harmonious and efficient action.

The Democratic State and Congressional Committees are requested to act in conjunction with smaller Committees of the Liberal Republicans.

The Liberal State Committee and Democratic Committee hold an informal conference to-night. A Fusion Convention will undoubtedly be called after Baltimore has indorsed Greeley, whereat Presidential electors and a State ticket will be nominated. That this ticket will sweep the State there is very little reason to doubt. Old Republicans strong-holds like Fairvault are counted sure for the Liberals by the best informed.

THE FREE-TRADERS' CONFERENCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19.—About 200 invitations were issued to the conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow, and these chiefly to the Free-Trade element of the Cincinnati Convention. The register of the hotel this morning contains the names of many prominent gentlemen who are to attend. Senators Schurz and Trumbull, Judge McCreely, of Connecticut, State Senator Lowrey, of Pennsylvania, and many other distinguished gentlemen, are of the number. Several of those invited have been in conference with the Liberal Committee at the Astor House, and stated that they only answered the call in order to throw their influence in favor of the Cincinnati nominees. They further said that they had been somewhat disappointed at those nominations, but had arrived at the opinion that that was the only ticket that could beat Grant.

The *Journal of Commerce*, discussing the political situation, says: "The only hope of success that we see is in naming at Baltimore of a union ticket like Adams and Groesbeck. This would secure alliance between the best men of all parties, and would rouse such an enthusiasm throughout the country as it has not witnessed since the log cabin and hard cider campaign that brought out Harrison, and if successful, would at once obtain considerable Congressional support. It is probable that though the Republicans already elected to Congress would give in their adherence to such an Administration, to insure a working majority in both Houses at the beginning of their term of office, in view of the possibility that the Baltimore Convention may be wise enough to give such a glorious opportunity. We deprecate any putting forth of candidates by the cliques of gentlemen who are about to assemble in this city at noon to-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19—11 p. m.—A strong detachment of reporters have been reconnoitering the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night, striving to get some hints that will throw light on the conference to-morrow of presumably dissatisfied Liberals, but not much information of an authentic character has been obtained. Delegates have been arriving all day, and a survey to-night shows the following to be on hand: Judge Stallo, Cincinnati; Senator Trumbull, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey; Carl Schurz, Judge Ould, of Virginia; Daniel R. Goodloe, Governor Walker, of Virginia, Edward Atkinson, Boston; B. H. Hill, Georgia; H. W. Hibbard, Georgia; Colonel Grosvenor, St. Louis; J. B. Brinkerhoff, Ohio; Horace White, Chicago; Henry Watterson, Louisville; Wm. Dorsheimer, Buffalo. A number of others are reported in the city. Whatever may have been the original design of gentlemen who called the Conference, the indications, to-night, are decided that the Greeley element will be strong in its deliberations, stronger even, perhaps, than at Cincinnati. Senator Trumbull says Greeley will be indorsed beyond doubt. Messrs. Hill and Hubbard of Georgia are for Greeley, and so, perhaps, are all named above, except Judges Stallo and Atkinson. A rumor prevails that Carl Schurz will make a speech fully declaring himself for Mr. Greeley. Those in favor throughout of a Democratic nomination at Baltimore are already complaining, to-night, that the meeting to-morrow is packed for Greeley, and they declare that it is peculiarly mysterious how Convention after Convention nominates Greeley, upon meeting to nominate somebody else. After all, the meeting to-morrow partakes more of the character of a private consultation than of political, and greater curiosity is felt regarding the attitude to be taken by prominent individuals than in the action of its numerical majority.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Democratic State Convention to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention, assembled this morning. After the usual preliminary organization, J. T. Earle, of Queen Anne's County, was chosen permanent President. Hon. Francis Thomas, Montgomery Blair, ex-Governor Phillips, ex-State Treasurer Robert W. Fowler, and A. L. W. Knot were chosen delegates-at-large to the National Convention.

Recess until 4 p. m.

On the reassembling of the Convention district delegates were named and selected.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegation to oppose the nomination by the National Convention, of party candidates for President and Vice President, as inexpedient, in view of the existing political complications, and to support, instead, an indorsement of Greeley and Brown, and the Cincinnati platform.

The resolution was received with great applause, both from members and from the galleries.

A member suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and moved to that effect, pending consideration of which a motion to adjourn *sine die* was entertained and carried.

All the counties and city districts were fully represented in the Convention, and every delegation, with the exception of those from Cecil and Hartford Counties, were unanimous in favor of the Cincinnati movement.

The delegation to the National Convention are a unit in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominations.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CORSICANA, Texas, June 19.—The Democratic Convention platform recognizes the Cincinnati movement as a commendable effort at reform, and expresses profound satisfaction at the avowal, by that body, of the supremacy of civil law.

Resolutions were adopted instructing Congress to demand Federal protection on our frontier against Indians and Mexicans; condemning the efforts of Congress to control State laws; also appointing a legal committee to investigate the tenures by which State officers hold their positions, and report on the same to the Legislature.

A motion to endorse Greeley and Brown and to instruct the delegates to the Baltimore Convention was tabled by a large majority.

On the seventh ballot, for two Congressmen-at-Large, to which the State is entitled under the new appointment, Colonel Willis, of Galveston, and R. Q. Mills, of Navarro, were elected.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-night.

THE CONVENTIONS AT SPRINGFIELD NEXT WEEK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—To-day in anticipation of the great crowd that will visit this city next week during the State Conventions, a general Committee of Arrangements was appointed to arrange the details and make provisions for the comfort of all who may come. Senators Trumbull and Schurz, Governor Brown and Cassius M. Clay will be here, and address the people; also Senator Hendricks and Honorable George Pendleton have been invited to attend, and are expected. The speaking will take place on Wednesday, the first day of the Convention. The hotels are rapidly filling up. Governor Brown, of Missouri, has engaged rooms at one of the principal hotels. All the railroads centering here, excepting the Toledo, Wabash & Western, will carry all who desire to attend the Convention on excursion tickets. The latter road will carry delegates to both Conventions at half fare.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIONS IN SESSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Baton Rouge Grant Republican State Nominating Convention met to-day. T. T. Allain was elected temporary Chairman. The election is regarded as a test, favoring Kellogg's nomination for Governor. The Credentials Committe, was appointed. Adjourned till 7 p. m.

The Pinchback Republican Convention reassembled here. The Committee on Platform was appointed, and will make a declaration against Greeley and Brown.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

The impression prevails that the Conventions will not fuse, but both nominate a State ticket; that Kellogg will be the nominee of one and Pinchback of the other, for Governor.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS IN SESSION AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, effected a permanent organization and adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow. W. W. Reynolds, of Benton County, was made Chairman, with Vice Presidents from each Congressional District, and usual number of Secretaries. About 350 delegates are present. All the counties are represented. Greeley and Brown will undoubtedly be indorsed.

The Liberal State Convention passed resolutions, to-day, reaffirming the platform of 1868, ratifying the Cincinnati Platform, and calling on all good people to join them in the effort to elect the Cincinnati ticket.

The Convention adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 19.—The Democratic State Convention, which is the largest ever held in this State, will nominate a straight State ticket and Congressman-at-Large. They will leave the Electoral ticket open for consultation and co-operation with the Liberal Republicans. The feeling of the Convention is largely for Greeley and Brown.

Resolutions will be reported to-morrow.

No nominations have yet been made.

OF INTEREST TO LATTERDAY UNION-SAVERS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 19.—At a meeting of Southern editors to-day, now on an excursion North, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in leaving Niagara, we cannot do so without giving assurances of fealty to the Union and the determination of the people we represent to share a common prosperity with their brethren of the North.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 19.—A large meeting of the Young Men's Jackson Association of Western Pennsylvania was held this evening, which comprises a number of leading men of this section of the State. A resolution was adopted indorsing Buckalew and the State ticket, also deeming it unwise to go outside the Democratic party for the Presidential candidate. They also resolved to get up remonstrances, and have them numerously signed, and placed in the hands of delegates, to be presented to the National Convention at Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—It is conceded at Democratic headquarters, in this city, that the Pennsylvania delegates to the Baltimore Convention will vote for Greeley.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The Republican Convention for the Eighth Congressional District, which met in Logansport to-day, nominated Hon. Jas. M. Tyner, by acclamation, for re election.

Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, June 19.—The first annual meeting of the Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac was held here this afternoon. It was well attended by comrades. There was also a number of distinguished guests, among whom were Governor Washburne, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick; Governor Harvey, of Kansas, and Governor Baldwin, of Michigan. General Wm. F. Barry was elected President for the ensuing year.

Astronomical.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Last evening a comet appeared a little southwest of midheaven, moving rapidly and somewhat irregularly. It passed across the sky northeasterly and disappeared, apparently ascending again. It shone like a star of the first magnitude. Its tail was a wavy, luminous, and rose-colored vapor. It was in sight six minutes.

WASHINGTON.

Reductions of Customs Duties Under Recent Acts of Congress.

Order Regulating the Compensation of Revenue Officers.

Testimony Regarding the Condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESTIMATED REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An interesting table has been prepared, showing the estimated reduction of customs duties under the act of the 6th inst., and on tea and coffee under the act of May 1, 1872, and on the principal dutiable articles and manufactures, as follows: Reduction on coal, bituminous, $215,250; salt in bulk, $274,730; salt in bags, $340,792; oatmeal, increase of $12,302.68; potatoes, $43,194; leather, band or belting and sole, $28,105; leather, calf skins, tanned or dressed, $219,842.07; leather, upper, and skins dressed, &c., $89,524.87; chicory root, ground or unground, $92,880.17; boards, plank, &c., $539,975.41; lath, $12,780.20; fruit, shade trees, &c., $375,856; garden and agricultural seeds, $52,565.57; ginger, ground, $103 20; ginger, preserved or pickled, $1,936.42; chocolate, prepared, $58,920; cocoa, prepared, $57,502; cotton and manufactures of, $1,077,383 25; wool and manufactures of, $3,358,274.03; iron and manufactures of, $1,276,612.13; steel and manufactures of, $489,256.26; metals and manufactures of, excepting percussion caps, $321,975.36; paper and manufactures of, excepting unsized printing paper, &c., $54,422.80; India rubber and manufactures of, $53,267.61; gutta percha and manufactures of, $510.99; straw and manufactures of, $65,347.57; oil cloths, $278,661; glass and manufactures of, $347,241.25; clay, unwrought pipe, fire-clay, and fullers' earth, $5,491.70; leather, japanned, $1,814.92; leather, manufactured, except gloves and mittens, $23,560.30; bone and horn, $539,868; ivory and manufactures of, $2,043.97; licorice paste, $26,655.36; emery ore, now free; grain, increase of $6,136.24; cork and cork bark manufactures, $28,916; acid, acetic, $6,765; gallic, $25; tannic, $2,075; tartaric, $14,425, 25; acitah of ammonia, $90; acitah of lead, $174; acitah of potassa, $2; acitah of zinc, $25; blue vitriol, $45,809; camphor, refined, $690 90; sulphate of quinine, $3,065.25; chlorate of potassa, $1,185,204; Rochelle salts, $10; sal soda, $71,593.73; soda ash, $363,571.51; santonine, $1,965; strychnia, $250; bay rum or water, $63; bay rum, essence or oil, $240; mustard, ground, $10,462.96; currants, seante, etc., $92,243.36; figs, $130,170.50; raisins, $726,954.98; dates and prunes, $268,612.16; tin, in plates or sheets, $949,077.82; tin plates and iron galvanized, $5,606.18; umbrellas, except silk and alpacas, $4,713.83; saltpetre, crude, $76,085.71; saltpetre, refined, $1,334.52. Additional and discriminating duty, estimated at $100,000, on articles and manufactures of metals, etc., not included in the above estimates. Total, $11,933,190.72.

On free list, $19,239,570.66. Grand total, $31,172,761.38. The most important articles on the free list are tea and coffee, the loss of revenue on which is nearly $16,000,000; on tin, over $400,000; on hides, nearly $1,500,000; on mustard seed, nearly $50,000; on madder, over $80,000; on vanilla beans, $43,000; on jute buts, nearly $79,000; on boracic acid, $60,000; on camphor, $187,000; on diamonds, $235,000. The total reduction of the internal revenue taxes by the late acts was $20,823,761, so that the total reduction of revenue from tariff and internal taxes amounts to exactly $51,823,761.

COMPENSATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE GAUGERS.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue will issue a circular letter stating that compensation of the Internal Revenue Gaugers, together with their actual and necessary travelling expenses, and the salaries of Storekeepers, accruing on and after August 1, 1872, will be paid by the United States, monthly, without requiring reimbursement by distillers; the Storekeepers to be paid at once, and the Gaugers to be paid after their bills, prepared in accordance with instructions, shall have been rendered to the office and passed upon by the accounting officer of the Department.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will soon issue an order for the distribution of the $160,000 prize money voted at the last session of Congress to the crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge, who, under the command of Captain Winslow, sank the English steamer Alabama in foreign waters during the war. It will be recollected that these two vessels were similar in build, carrying the same number of guns, and manned by the same number of men. Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, challenged Captain Winslow to combat outside the water line, one league, and the fight took place on Sunday. The Alabama was sunk in about twenty minutes, and Captain Semmes' life was saved by his being picked up by a friendly Englishman's yacht.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The testimony relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad and its condition, elicited by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, has at last been printed, with the names of the corporators and stockholders. Although the names of Oliver J. Dickey, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, U. S. Grant (at the time of the charter General of the Armies); A. J. Boreman, ex-Governor and present Senator from West Virginia; John A. Bingham, member of Congress from Ohio; H. W. Corbett, Senator from Oregon, and several other prominent gentlemen are among the incorporators of this road, none of these named are recorded as owning stock in the company. J. K. Morehead, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, owns $11,200 in the stock of the road; M. K. Morehead the same, and J. K. & M. K. Morehead (firm), the same; Isadore B. Morehead owns $900, and J. B. Morehead $11,700; Judge McKinnan, of Pennsylvania, cousin to Grant, owns $2,300; Ex-Secretary McCulloch, $1,900; S. King, of Minnesota, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, and who has occupied the same for the past several years, and who is generally well informed on all railroad schemes before Congress, owns $14,800; Chief Justice Chase owns $5,600; J. D. Pitts, Chief Clerk of the War Department, owns the same; Tom Scott owns $22,400; Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, $5,600; Henry Ward Beecher, $1,800; Ex Postmaster General Dennison, of Ohio, $4,700; Jay Cooke & Co., $2,317,900, and Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, formerly member of the House, $62,300. All the shares issued or authorized to be issued, according to the testimony, amount $4 141,600.

[To the Associated Press.]

OFF FOR LONG BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, June 19—The President left Washington to-night for Long Branch. On Saturday the President will be in New York to take farewell of his son Ulysses, who will leave for Europe for educational purposes. The President will not again come to Washington until the 6th of July, unless important public business demands his presence before that time.

A County Seat War in Kansas.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 18.—On June 1, an election was held in this county to determine the county seat, and resulted in a majority of 200 for Augusta. The Eldorado people oppose the election, on the ground of illegality, and applied to the Court for an order restraining the Commissioners from counting the vote. Yesterday, about 150 armed men, with teams, came here for the purpose of taking the county effects to Augusta by force, but the Eldorado people met them with arms, and no effort was made to carry out their design. Great excitement prevailed, and fears are entertained of another raid, and possibly bloodshed. The Court decided that it could not issue an injunction, and so matters rest for the present.

THE JUBILEE.

German Day—The Kaiser Franz Grenadier Band—Imperial Quartette, Lentner and Abt—Enthusiastic Teutonic Audience.

Special Despatches to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.

To-day has been the German day of the Jubilee, and the attractions of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Band, the Berlin Cornet Quartette, Franz Strauss, and Lentner called out by far the largest and most enthusiastic audience which has assembled. With the exception of a few seats in the balcony, the building was filled, and the chorus kept itself up to the maximum. The programme, of itself, was the most attractive of the series yet given, and, with the exception of the Gregorian hymn, which closed it, was made up of German selections. It opened with the old Lutheran choral *Ein Feste Burg*, which was the initatory number of the first jubilee, and was given with the full power of the chorus, orchestra, and organ, the first verse *pianissimo*, and the second *fortissimo*.

The second number was the overture to "Tannhauser," which, like the overture to "Rienzi," was magnificently given, with Gilmore himself at the baton. The violin chromatics taken by over 500 strings were wonderful each in their effects.

The leading choral efforts were "Yet Doth the Lord," from 'Elijah," Mendelssohn's "Farewell to the Forest," unaccompanied; the German Union Hymn, composed and led by the veteran Keller, and the "Blessing of the Swords," from the "Huguenots." With the exception of the latter, which was a failure, all were well given and enthusiastically received.

The German Band met with an ovation fully equal, if not superior, to that which was given the English Band. Their uniform was a very neat one and their helmets, adorned with plumes, gave them a very picturesque appearance. Laro, their leader, the famous trumpeter, who led his regiment into the battle of Gravelotte, is a superb, steady-looking man, over six feet in height, and stands at his conductor's post like a statue, leading without a movement of the body, except an easy wave of the arm. His band was *encored* four times, and played a fantasia from "The Prophet," the overture to "Oberon," fantasia on theme from the "Africaine," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and the "Watch on the Rhine." The national airs created a perfect whirlwind of applause, and at the close three mighty cheers were given by the audience.

The cornet quartette from Berlin played the English bugle song, and, being *encored*, replied with one of Mendelssohn's four part songs. The novel combination was a very pleasant one, and the playing was marked by perfection of culture, and a smoothness and precision of tone rather than by any display of *technique*.

Abt received a very handsome welcome, and led his own familiar song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," which was beautifully given under the magnetism of his presence. He is an elderly, rubicund, and fatherly-looking man, with a very smiling and prepossessing face, and leads in an easy, graceful manner, but without much spirit or noise. He has expressed himself delighted with the performance, and, with Strauss, is in raptures over the Jubilee, and has declared that such a gathering would be an utter impossibility in Europe.

Madame Lentner repeated Proch's variations, and confirmed the impression she made yesterday. In nearly every respect she is the greatest artist that has ever come to America.

Bendel captivated the audience with more of his piano, and received a rousing *encore*. He is almost the exact counterpart of Liszt both in style and manner.

To-morrow will be the French day, and the French band will play for the first time.

Gilmore has already the plan in his head for another jubilee two or three years hence, at which time he will give four oratorios with the same chorus and orchestra. He is also entertaining a proposition to go to Chicago, next year, with an orchestra of 1,000, and a chorus of 5,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 19.—The third day of the Jubilee has been devoted to Germany, and the Coliseum was well filled, the Teutonic element predominating. The concert opened with the choral from Luther, "A Strong Castle is Our Lord," followed by Wagner's overture from "Tannhauser;" Mendelssohns chorus, 'Yet Doth the Lord,' Aria "*E Varie*," sung by Peschka Lentner, "Farewell to the Forest," Strauss' Morgenblatte Waltz, conducted by Strauss, and a piano solo by Franz Bendel, all of which were rendered in fine style, and elicited great applause.

The band of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment created immense enthusiasm as it took position on the stage. Herr Laro led it through several selections, meeting with great favor. The German Union Hymn dedicated to the Emperor of Germany was next sung by the grand chorus, accompanied by the organ, orchestra, and bands. The audience greeted it with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, etc. The German band responded with "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and "Watch on the Rhine."

The Imperial Cornet Quartette of Germany was received with great applause. They performed several selections and were heartily encored. Franz Abt directed the performance of his own ballad, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," at the conclusion, which the whole audience rose and cheered for several minutes. The Anvil Chorus followed with all accompaniments; and the Concert concluded with the hymn, "Kingdoms and Thrones," with full chorus, organ, and orchestra.

UTAH.

Editorial Excursion—Salt Lake Items—Mining Matters.

SALT LAKE, June 17.—The Iowa editors, one hundred in number, leave this city *via.* steamer on Salt Lake, for the East, to-morrow.

The Supreme Court of the Territory met to day, and adjourned until October next.

The Sunday ordnance was generally observed yesterday.

A report from Little Cottonwood is to the effect that a collision occurred on Sunday, underground, between the occupants of the Illinois tunnel and the Emma excavation, during which numerous fire arms were used, and no one injured. The laborers in the Illinois tunnel have been busily engaged sacking ore at the point worked by the Emma Company before the cave. Interested parties circulate various rumors, but there is no question as to the enormous bulk of the ore worked in.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Utah, Idaho & Montana Railroad took place to-day at Corinne.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Legislature convened in extra session at noon to-day, to either redistrict the State, or amend the present law, so that four additional Presidential electors may be legally elected.

Governor Brown sent in a message recommending the amendment of the law, so that additional electors may be elected at large.

The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

The House, after some discussion as to what was best to do, adjourned till 3 p. m. to-morrow.

Escaped Convict Recaptured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Walter Williams, *alias* Wm. Mitchell, who was convicted in Poughkeepsie in October, 1869, and who was one of the gang that escaped from Sing Sing last summer by means of a tugboat, has been captured by Lieutenant Kass, of the Eighth Police District. When taken into custody he had on his person $21,800 in railroad and market bonds, stolen from the Iron & Glass Bank, at Birmingham, Pa., last week.

Civil Rights Case.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Giles, in the case of Josephine Carr (black) against the Master of the steamer Chester, for ejecting plaintiff from the after or main cabin to the forward cabin of the steamer, the Court decreed $25 damages and costs. In giving this decision, the Judge remarked that it was not in the power of common carriers in transporting passengers, to make discrimination as to color.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Thursday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with probable areas of light rain over the upper lake region. Light to fresh southerly winds veering to westerly, northwest of the Ohio Valley. Light to fresh easterly to southerly for the Southern States; light to fresh southerly to southwesterly for the New England and Middle States.

FOREIGN.

The Pope Protests Against the Italian Law for the Suppression of Convents.

The Jesuit Proscription Bill Passed by the Prussian Reichstag.

Negotiations for the Further Evacuation of French Territory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 19.—The decline in the price of Erie has caused the failure of several dealers in that stock.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—Arrived, the steamships City of London and Batavia, both from New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—During a prevailing severe thunder-storm, the steamship Memphis, from New Orleans, was struck by lightning and immediately took fire. The fire raged for several hours, and was finally extinguished. The loss is very heavy.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 19.—Arrived, the steamship Hermann, from New York.

LONDON, June 19.—An accident occurred to a train on the Midland Railroad today.

The London and Atalanta crews have received a challenge from the Paris Boat Club.

A lock-out was begun to-day by builders of this city. By this act, 20,000 journeymen are thrown out of employment.

There is a rumor that Miss Nellie Grant is engaged to be married to a Scotch Lord.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, was entertained by the Century Club last evening. He made a brief speech, declaring that he had no fear that diplomatic complications would result in a failure of the Treaty of Washington. Delays were sometimes dangerous, but in affairs of this kind they were frequently pledges of safety.

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A London special says: The state of Spain is alarming. There have been two partial risings of the Republicans in Andalusia since the Conservatives proposed the dictatorship of Serrano with absolute powers for spending money and suspending the Constitution. The Conservatives are enraged at the rejection of their proposals by the King, and say that this is the last attempt to form a Conservative Ministry under Amadeus. "A Radical Ministry, and then a deluge!" exclaims a Serrano journal. It is said that Serrano has left for England in disgust, and Sagasta for France. The Radicals are arming the town population.

MADRID, June 19.—The Government has received intelligence of the reappearance of the Carlist insurgents in the Provinces of Tarragona, Biscay and Galicia. It is said that Valmazeda, Captain-General of Cuba, has resigned.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 19.—The bill proscribing Jesuits passed its third reading in the Reichstag by a vote of 181 to 93.

Minister Delbruck closed the session of the Reichstag this afternoon.

An official despatch from Port au Prince reports that on the 11th inst. the German men-of-war Veneta and Gazelle took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes, and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by the German merchants. No bloodshed.

BERLIN, June 19.—The North German *Gazette*, in a leading article, hints that Germany will make her influence felt in the election of the next Pope.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19.—Negotiations for the evacuation of France are progressing rapidly between Thiers and Count Von Arnim. The Departments of the Marne and Haute Marne, are to be evacuated in a few weeks after the signing of the Convention, the details of which are nearly completed.

Two trains came in collision at Juisvy, on the Orleans Railway to-day. Thirty persons were injured and several killed outright. The number of dead not stated.

ITALY.

ROME June 19.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Antonelly, deploring the enforcement of the law suppressing convents in Italy, as a violation of international law. He says the constant encroachments on the rights of the church by the government of Italy violate morality and justice. Only a regard for the highest interests prevents the Head of the Church from leaving Rome. The conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government is inevitable and reconciliation impossible. The Pope cannot submit to such usurpations, and he requests Antonelli to protest against them to foreign powers.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—By destruction of the seaport of Hamida, the Japanese island of Sekishu by earthquake, five hundred persons perished.

By the sinking of the steamer Rona, in collision with the French steamer Ava near Shanghai, May 4th, Messrs. McMecken and McQuade, second and third engineers, and Messrs. Hoale and Bryle, chief and third officers, with Dr. Thompson, the head comfradere, and fifty-four other Chinese, were drowned.

ILLINOIS.

Adjournment of the Illinois Press Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, June 19.—The Illinois Press Association, after a harmonious and profitable session, adjourned this noon. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Rodney Welch, *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago. Vice Presidents, Colonel Douglass Hopeman, *Free Trader*, Ottawa; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, *Legal News*, Chicago; C. & D. Sleter, *Sentinel*, Centralia. Secretaries, Captain John M. Adair, *Mirror*, Mt. Carroll; C. D. Bangs, *News Letter*, Hillsboro. Executive Committee, Geo. H. Harlow, *Illinois State Journal*, Springfield; W. W. Sellers, *Tazewell Republican*, Pekin; James Shoaff, *Magnet*, Decatur. At noon, in carriages provided by the citizens of Champaign, the members of the Association, in company with their wives and other friends, visited and inspected the State Industrial University—its farm work, shops, laboratories, which were found to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the Institute was pronounced by all to be one of the most important of all the State institutions, and should be carefully fostered and cared for by the State. A banquet at the Griggs House, by the citizens of Urbana, this afternoon, and that given by the citizens of Champaign, this evening were sumptuous affairs, and highly enjoyed by the Press Gang. To-morrow morning a large number of the members of the Association will accept an invitation from the officers of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, & Western Railroad Company to go to Indianapolis. Others will go home direct from here. The weather has been intensely hot.

Illinois State Sunday School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, June 19.—The session of the State Sunday School Association, to-day, has been an interesting one, and the number in attendance has increased to three thousand. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney was one of the speakers to-night. To-morrow excursion trains will arrive on the different roads, and swell the assemblage to four or five thousand.

Crop Prospects in La Salle County.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 19.—Late and unpropitious as was the advent of spring, with its cold winds and drought, the present aspect of farms in this vicinity is encouraging. The planting of corn was fully fifteen days later than usual on the prairies, while on the river bottoms it was even five to ten days later than that. Consequently the growth is still small. A full average breadth was planted, however; the ravages of the cutworm have not been extensive; the growth has been rapid during the last ten days, and, with favorable weather from the present time forward, the crop can scarcely fall short of a full average. The stand of small grains also looks well.

Potato bugs and chinch bugs made their appearance in extraordinary numbers at an unusually early day, and created alarm, but studious observations have led to the conclusion that it is not the survivors of last year's generation of these pests that do the mischief, but the nurslings of the current year. When the temperature is favorable to their incubation, they commence their work of devastation on the young grain and root stalks which constitute their nursery, and in such vast numbers that resistance is generally futile. But their incubation requires a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and the cool nights we have thus far experienced, although not as propitious as warmer nights would be to corn, have greatly checked the increase of these insect pests. Besides, the potato bugs and chinch bugs are not without moral enemies among other varieties of their own genus. The lady-bug, which is also a beetle, preys with wonderful voracity upon the egg of its relative, the potato bug, and in many other ways evinces its friendliness to the farmer and gardener.

The strawberry season opened here with a vigorous inauguration of the usual round of festivals for the promotion of the interests of educational and religious institutions, and has thus far been distinguished by the liberality of the people.

Fires.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 19.—The hide and leather store of S. L. Curtis, at Napoleon, Ohio, was set on fire by an incendiary and destroyed this morning. The loss is $2,000; insured for $1,000.

BOSTON, June 19.—A fire in East Bridgewater last night, destroyed E. Carver & Co.'s cotton gin; a shingle machine; the general machine shops of the tack factory of Z. C. Keith, Jr., & Co.; a saw mill, and two dwelling houses. The loss is heavy, and the insurance light. A hundred men are thrown out of employment.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; jobbing XX, $7.50; good XXX, $8 60; choice XXX, $9 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 65c; white, 73c.

HAY—Dull; Prime, $28.00@30 00; choice, $32.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess held at $13 25. Bacon scarce and firmer at 6—6½@7½@7½@8c. Hams, choice sugar cured at 12@12½c. Lard quiet; tierce packers, 8½c; refined, 9½c; keg kettle, 10½c; refined, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugars in good demand; common, 7½c; good to fairly fair, 9@9½c. Molasses, no receipts; nothing done. Coffee, 17@19½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25½; sight, ¾ premium; gold, 13½.

COTTON—Dull; sales 400 bales good ordinary, 22½c; low middlings, 24½c. Receipts, 321 bales; no exports. Stock, 30,669 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87@94c.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—VAN ARSDALE—In New York, on June 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D., George A. Chambers of Chicago, and Kate, daughter of Dr. Henry Van Arsdale, of former place.

DIED.

HAWLEY—At 10 p. m., Tuesday, June 18, Henry P. Hawley, aged 42 years.

Funeral from residence No. 455 West Jackson, Thursday, June 20, at 10 a. m. Friends of deceased are invited to attend.

MACEY—In this city, Robert William, only son of Kitty and George J. Macey, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Funeral from No. 21 Pierce street, to-day (20th), at 1 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

YOUNG—Died at her late residence, No. 351 Calumet avenue, of consumption, Barbara J., wife of William H. Young, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

MCCABE—At his residence, 148 Thirty-first street, Colonel Robert McCabe, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

WANTED.

TO MERCHANTS OR BANKERS.

An active, experienced business man of ability desires a situation in a mercantile or banking house, where capacity is required. Parties desiring a first-class man will find it to their advantage to address M L H, 445 West Indiana-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Steamer

CHICAGO BELLE

Leaves Washington-st. Tunnel daily at 11 a. m., for "Crib," 2 p. m. for "Crib" and a trip on lake, return 4:30. Moonlight excursion, 7:30 p. m., with brass and string band on board. A capital chance for a dance. Return 10 p. m.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The third and fourth floors of marble-front building, 137 and 139 State-st., near Madison. STARK & ALLEN, 137 & 139 State-st.

HOTEL.

METROPOLIS HOTEL

Corner of Michigan-av. and 14th-st.

The only first-class hotel in Chicago at $2 50 per day. Accommodations for 100 guests. Parmelee's Omnibuses to and from all depots.

WILLIAM COX, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Charles Heidsick,

CHAMPAGNE,

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

Power Elevators,

Manufactured by

JAS. L. HAVEN & CO.,

56 Plum-st., Cincinnati.

Send a description of what you need and we will give you an estimate for a Hoister warranted satisfactory.

LIVERPOOL.

The first-class steamer TRINACRIA is fitted up with swinging berths, ladies' boudoir electric bells, hot and cold water. Sails July 3. Cabin, $60.00. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Board on Michigan-av.

A pleasant room with board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 377 Michigan-av.

HOME LITERATURE.

(Not ephemeral.) Prof. Clarke's great Poem, "THE BURNING OF CHICAGO," has no rival in power, pathos, and classic elegance of style. Price, wholesale, $10 per 100 copies. Retails for 25 cents. Published by CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 245 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Carter's and Sanford's Ink,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

DOCKAGE.

Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock, in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

PARIS.

Tourists should examine the modern improvement in the Anchor Line Steamer "Trinacria" to sail July 3. Send for circular.

HENDERSON BROS., 324 Wabash av., Chicago.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 16th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

REAL ESTATE.

To Real Estate Men.

Expecting to return to Europe for a protracted residence, I will sell my entire Elmhurst estate, including my residence and about eight hundred lots immediately adjoining the railroad station.

A finer opportunity to secure a first-class suburban subdivision, all ready for the market, will rarely occur.

Only first-class parties need apply.

Prices moderate and terms easy to satisfactory purchasers.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD,
Twenty-second-st. Bank.

To Capitalists.

We offer for a few days only, the following valuable property on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad: 40 acres fronting Humboldt Park and Boulevard. Two 5 acre blocks fronting Humboldt Park North-av. Four blocks in Pierce's Addition to Chicago. Three blocks fronting Palmer place and Humboldt Boulevard. 10 acres on Fullerton-av. near the boulevard. A. J. S. PIERCE, 274 Wabash-av. and 27 West Washington-st.

MACKINAC.

One of the best and most pleasantly located residences in Mackinac, fronting the bay, and all elegantly furnished, ready for immediate occupancy, will be exchanged at [illegible] for Chicago property. F. W. YOUNG, 24 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

DURING THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE,

THE GREAT ORGAN

In the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, entrance from Winter-st., will be played daily at 10 a. m., 12 noon, and 5 p. m., for one hour. MR. DUDLEY BUCK, the newly appointed organist of the Music Hall Association, will officiate. Single admission, 50 cents. Package of five tickets, Two Dollars.

FINANCIAL.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER OF

Canal and Washington-sts., Chicago.

DIRECTORS:

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E. F. RUNYAN,	H. WITBECK,
A. D. EDDY, D. D.,	H. MASON,
H. A. WARE.	

OFFICERS:

Hon. W. W. FARWELL, Prest. E. O. EASTMAN, V. Prest. H. A. WARE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

Yonkers and New York

INSURANCE CO.

The Receiver in above Company has declared a Second Dividend of fifteen (15) per cent on all adjusted claims. Chicago claimants will be paid on application at my office.

A. WILLIAMS,
[illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the

LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of NEW YORK.

Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins. Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

To Loan, $5,000 at 9 per cent,

And larger sums when required. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

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FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our new stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,

157 West Lake-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL,

TO THEIR NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,

141 & 143 Kinzie-st.,

At North End of LaSalle-st. Tunnel, Chicago.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty [illegible] per cent on the liabilities of the Company, which [illegible] after the [illegible]. In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders [illegible] and may be had [illegible] office of I. J. L[illegible] Central Union Block [illegible].

E. T. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

LONDON.

The new Steamer [illegible] steamer afloat [illegible] HENDERSON BROTHERS, [illegible] for circular.

GLASGOW.

The Anchor Line new steamship TRINACRIA will sail July 3, instead of July 13. First cabin, $60 United States currency. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash av., Chicago.

FOR SALE

WOOL TWINE.

M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,

12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE, OR PART EXCHANGE

For Chicago real estate, a first-class manufacturing establishment [illegible] per month of [illegible] good profit; [illegible] to $10,000 capital. CHAPMAN & BARRET, [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Church Muddle—Bill to Enjoin the Sale of a Lot by the South Congregational Church—Another Suit Against the City—Disagreement of the Gilbert-Post Jury—New Suits, etc.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Munson yesterday sued out an injunction against the trustees of the South Congregational Church of Chicago and the Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago, to restrain the sale or purchase, by one or the other, of premises on the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue, (150 feet on each street), or in any way diverting funds contributed by Munson to the South Congregational church for certain uses. The complainant states that the South Congregational Church was organized in 1853, and so continued until 1867, previous to which it had proposed to erect a church edifice on the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, to be set apart for religious purposes. Thereupon he (among others) was solicited to subscribe to a fund to aid in the construction of the building. He subscribed about $1,200, and this sum was received, on the express condition, however, that the sum should be appropriated to the purchase of the lot for the church building, and for no other purpose. The lot was purchased. It is charged that now, in violation of the trust, the defendants propose to sell the lot for a new purpose, to wit: to the Plymouth Church, a distinct religious society, thus diverting the fund placed at their disposal, which he objects to.

Another action on the case, of John Brookbanks against the city of Chicago, was yesterday tried and given to the jury. Brookbanks claimed $7,000 as his damages for personal injuries. The claim was that some time in November, 1870, the plaintiff was driving his team, with a wagon laden with heavy bags, along Market street, between Washington and Madison streets, when, near to the west sidewalk of Market street, his horse fell into a hole accidentally left, throwing him from his wagon or dray, so that he was injured by the wheels passing over him.

A petition was filed by John F. Nichols and Annie E. Nichols, in her own right, and as guardian of Austin F., Catharine W., and Alice Haven for a resubdivision of Block 12 Sampson & Green's Addition.

The Linda Gilbert-Post libel case ended in a mis-trial, the jurors failing to agree upon a verdict, and being discharged upon representation of the foreman that agreement was impossible.

Judgment, by default, was rendered against the Lumberman's Insurance Company of Chicago, for $3,194.60.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the case of John M. Kelly against the city, mentioned yesterday, where plaintiff claimed $10,000 for personal injuries, received by reason of his falling into an excavation near or on Black Hawk street, the jury awarded $45 as damages.

A proceeding was commenced in this Court by Lisetta Kobelt to establish a lost will. The petitioner is the widow of George Kobelt, who died April 12, 1872. The codicil only is preserved. It is stated that only the petitioner and her five minor children are interested. The codicil ratifies the lost will, and gives, in addition to the provision therein made, to one child $2,500, the widow to take the interest on the property—being United States bonds—until he becomes of age.

Martha Schmidt and her husband seek division of the estate of the late Johann Heinrich between herself and the heirs of the estate of the centre one-third and the south third of the north half of the west half of Lot 19, Block 2, Sheffield's Addition, being the west half of Sub-lots 9 and 10, in subdivision by the assessor of the North Division of the city of Chicago of Lots 8 and 19, in Block 2.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Amos F. Tompkins and Joseph F. Sinclair against Erasmus M. McNatt and James E. Tyler. The demand is for $6,000.

Like suits was commenced by William Semple against Simeon D. Haskell. In this case the demand is for $3,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Cahn, Wampold & Co against the Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, the damages being laid at $10,000.

Also, by John W. Dunmore against The Lycoming Insurance Company, of Muncy, Penn: in which the demand is for $3,000.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday objections were filed to the finding of the Commissioners to report the damages in behalf of the leaseholders Blake and Cella, objection being made to the jurisdiction of the Court to proceed. At the same time notice was given of an appeal to a jury. A question arose as to the manner of proceeding. The Court (Blodgett) thought it was a useless formality to issue a summons, the United States being the party. He suggested that all that would be required would be a simple notice to the District Attorney that an appeal had been applied for.

THE COUNTY COURT.

A petition was presented by George W. Sutherland for the revocation of letters of administration of the estate of George W. Sutherland, granted to Orville S. Grant (brother of the President), upon representation that he was a creditor of the estate.

The will of John Hemmer was proved, and letters testamentary issued to his widow, Angela, under her own bond of $8,000.

A New Town in West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: New Virginia is waking up, and justifying her designation "West," for here is a young city, only one year old, and yet showing a census of 2,000 people; two weekly newspapers, with a daily talked about; several hotels; miles of graded streets; and every line of trade well represented, as, for example, three drug stores, three or four grocery stores, and as many of hardware. Nine months ago, the old, local, country post office had a business of only $18 a quarter; the last quarter the Postmaster sold to citizens 6,000 stamped envelopes and 7,000 three cent stamps; and I was amazed to see the pile of letters accumulated in one day. Lots are selling at a range of from $500 to $2,750, upon condition that they are to be built upon within a year. The rush of new wooden buildings going up, is like to that of our North Division before the fire ordinance put a stop to that crazy policy. But fine brick houses are also going up.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, terminating here, purchased several thousand acres, four miles on the river, and laid out the place, and is now building the shops for the manufacture of its own cars and locomotives. The immense coal and iron fields of the Kanawha Valley, through which the road runs, it is calculated, will bring in a large amount of manufacturing. Then the company is preparing to bridge the Ohio here, run a line to Cincinnati, another to Dayton, to secure connection with Chicago and St. Louis, and still another, southward to Lexington and Louisville, and so make this a grand centre for its feeders, and for its own, and for general manufactures. As another trunk line to the seaboard, this Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will, at any rate, be of great advantage to our Western interests. In crossing the mountains, the grade never rises above thirty feet to the mile, while that of other roads rises to one hundred feet. This will favor freighting. Only sixty miles of gap in the road remain to be filled. This will be done by Nov. 1. Trains are running at both ends, and connected by stages. The ocean terminus is to be old Yorktown. Richmond is on the line.

The Normal School of the State is located at Huntington, the old "Marshall College" building having been bought and enlarged for this purpose. The institution is getting under way, 40 of its 130 pupils being in the Normal Department.

Churches are coming on in this new town. Among the old farmers upon this plateau, there were a small Presbyterian South Society, and a Methodist Episcopal South, both of which occupied a plain school-house.

On the last Sabbath a Congregational Church was gathered by the Field Superintendent of the American Home Missionary Society, and a Council for recognition is to meet on the 16th inst. Gentlemen at New York interested in the railway company, offered to give $4,000 towards a company school church, if a like amount were to be raised on the ground. The condition was complied with. Now, a $10,000 church is to be built this season, the first in the town. A good minister is in mind. The Southern Presbyterians welcome such a movement, as it comes from a denomination with which they have not been in collision; and, not coming with the designation of "North," it does not tend to perpetuate the old feud. The Southern Presbyterians have $5,000 raised, and will follow the Congregationalists in building.

J. E. ROY.

A Complaint as to the Way in Which Wages are Paid.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is a grievance of which thousands of mechanics in Chicago have to complain, and, looking upon THE TRIBUNE as the leading organ of public opinion in this city, I think I cannot do better than ventilate the matter through the medium of its columns. I refer to the very uncertain and irregular way in which wages are paid, more especially in the building trade. There are some bosses (but I am sorry to say they are few and far between) who pay every Saturday, and some every Monday; others every alternate Monday; the man in each case being paid up to the Saturday night. There are others again who pay every two weeks, keeping a week in hand, so that a man going to new employment under this system—no matter how short of funds he may be—must work three weeks before he gets any pay, and he is then only paid for two weeks' work, the third week being kept back as long as he is in the employ. Now, although this is bad enough, it is not the worst of which we have to complain. If we quit, or are discharged,—no matter what part of the week,—we must, in the vast majority of instances, wait until the regular pay-day before we can obtain our money, and must then lose a quarter-day from our new employment to go and receive what few dollars may be due to us.

To illustrate the subject more fully, I will, if you will allow me, state my own particular grievance. For some months past, I have been in the employ of Messrs. ——— & Co., working at my trade; but, in consequence of the completion of the work, I (with others) was discharged on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the same time being told that wages would be paid on the following Monday afternoon. Now, early on Monday morning I obtained other employment, and went to work at 9 o'clock. I was obliged, however, to quit at half-past 3 for the purpose of going for the money due to me by Messrs. ———— & Co; but, upon applying for it, I was coolly informed by their foreman that the men would be paid at 5 p. m. on Tuesday. I remonstrated with the foreman upon the injustice of this proceeding, pointing out to him that I had already lost a quarter day, and should be obliged to lose another on Tuesday. He, however, said he considered a man who would growl about that was a d——d mean fellow, and, if he had his way, he would ——; well, to tell you as politely as I can, he would introduce his bootmaker to said mean man's tailor.

After this statement of facts, I think, Mr. Editor, that yourself and your numerous readers will admit that we have a *bona fide* grievance, and one that ought to be redressed. I would venture to suggest to the Trades' Unions that they ought, with advantage, turn their attention to this subject in preference to devoting their sole attention to the advancement of less commendable objects and to redressing grievances that are only mythical.

A JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER.

CHICAGO, June 18.

The Object of Female Improvement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We wish to say a few words upon the object of female improvement.

We give grain to our horse, and deck him in fine harness, not because he joys in grain or feels gorgeous in glittering ornaments, but because he serves us better if well fed, and glorifies us more if grandly attired. Precisely upon this principle the Woman's Rights women demand a liberal education for their sex. "Educate women," they urge, "*in order that her sons may profit thereby.*" "At the mother's knee the son should learn his first lesson; *therefore*, educate the mothers."

If an *argumentum ad captandum*, to flatter man's self-importance, and operate upon his selfishness, this is well directed; otherwise, it is paradoxical. It is an express recognition of innate masculine supremacy; an avowal that woman should be subservient to man; that bringing forth men is the great, prime object—the end and aim—of her creation; that man's dominion extends over her as over the "beasts, birds, and every other living thing."

But, if neither be superior nor dominant, neither ordained to subserve the other's use; if, though diverse, they are equal, created each for each,—let us say, educate woman for her own sake, as we do men,—the benefit to the opposite sex being consequent and secondary; for woman's mental and physical vigor are, as man's, primarily for her personal happiness. Why, then, claim the exercise of her inherent, her God-given rights, that man may receive advantage?

That the right to the utmost cultivation the times afford, is woman's, it were puerile to deny. To question its expediency, is worse than foolish; it is impious; it is doubting the wisdom of God. Whatever learning the Creator fashioned her mind to contain, it is not only her right to receive, but her sacred and imperative duty to seek.

The sinfulness of dwarfing the mind by withholding exercise and sustenance, as greatly surpasses that of starving the body as eternity is longer than time.

Mankind is never roused to action except from motives of self-interest; but, in gratifying our normal wishes, the design of Creation is fulfilled. Fore knowledge of desired results is, alone, insufficient; there must be the inducement of a participation in benefits. The purest so-called self sacrifice is selfishly made. There is no such thing as laboring solely for another's good; hence, it is as futile to expect man to "right woman's wrongs," or for the great mass of women to unite in urging their rights for the sake of the men alone, as to look for any other direct departure from great Nature's immutable laws.

Every nation, State, town, society, each sex, and every individual, has great regard for his own prosperity; each can best administer his own affairs; none can know or sympathize with another's wants as he himself. Woman, therefore, can never be justly prosperous till she be represented in the Government; but this she will never desire till she comprehends her true position in the scale of created beings. Respectfully,

V. V.

CHICAGO, June 16.

Effingham County Organized.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., June 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Agreeably to an announcement made in the columns of the *Register*, the Liberal Republicans of Effingham County met in Convention at the City of Effingham, on the 15th inst., and organized for a vigorous campaign. A County Central Committee was appointed, with W. D. Alexander as Chairman, and D. W. Wood as Secretary. Delegates to the Springfield Convention were selected, headed by the Hon. W. H. Blakely as Chairman of the delegation.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Liberal Republicans heartily indorse the platform and ticket promulgated at Cincinnati, and cordially invite the co-operation of all friends of Reform, without regard to past political affiliations.

The Convention was enthusiastic and harmonious.

The Democracy also held their Convention the same day. There were present, among others, the Hon. George R. Wendling and the Hon. Silas Whitehead, Democratic candidates for Congress, who addressed the people upon the political situation. Both of these gentlemen took strong Liberal grounds, and advocated the indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic party as the only means to overthrow the present corrupt Administration, and restore peace and good-will throughout the land. They alleged that the Democratic party were largely responsible for the Cincinnati Convention, and in honor bound to support its principles and ticket. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by applause.

From present indications, this county will give at least 1,000 majority for the Liberal ticket in November.

The ball is rolling.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

Greeley Club at Union, Ill.

UNION, Ill., June 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We organized a Greeley Club in this town on the 11th inst., and are rapidly gaining strength. H. H. Beldin is President, and D. Hungerford Secretary.

Hurrah for Horace Greeley.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY PETER PINDAR.

The rattling drum and shrieking fife,
O'er all the land, in bygone times
Of mothers' wailing, brothers' strife,
Drowned the sound of many chimes.
But hark! The joy-bells' sweet refrain
From every tower and steeple!
Now loudly clangs the happy strain
Of Peace among the People.

Chorus.

Then let the chimes ring, East and West,
And North and South, pull freely,
For him who loves us all the best;
Hurrah for Horace Greeley!

The wrinkled front of frowning War
Our smiling fields no more affrights;
And Memory faintly hears afar
False echoes of its fiendish rites.
For charming concords fill the air,
From every tower and steeple,
Of joy-bells ringing everywhere
For Peace among the People.

With bloody beak and talons red,
Our Eagle with dissonant screams,
Raved over breastworks of dead,—
His banner dim in sulph'rous gleams.
But now; Hurrah! "E Pluribus
Unum," a dove, is poising;
Of Love a symbol glorious,—
The Nation's heart rejoicing.

With olive-branch she's floating o'er,
The blood-bedeinged continent,
Which grateful Peace is gloating o'er,
As Faction's forces fell are spent,
And so the bells ring sweeter chimes,
From every tower and steeple,
Than when, in olden, jarring times,
Dissentions vexed the People.

Justice shall reign where erst was Might;
Master and Slave alike are banned;
For Equal Law and Equal Right,
The swelling chorus fills the land.
Columbia wide her banner flings,
Protecting all her people;
That's why the glad Hosanna rings
From every tower and steeple.

Peace hath her gentle victories,
Than angry War no less renowned,
And, with her fragrant, balmy kiss,
Heals Freedom's every gaping wound.
The brazen trumpet's bloody blare
No more appalls the People,
For dulcet chimes fill all the air,
From every tower and steeple.

Fair Freedom hates War's harnesses,—
('Mid arms the voice of Law is dumb),—
But dearly loves red war-muses,
Rejoicing at the Harvest-Home.
The cannon's mouthings frighten her,
With dun palls abroad her People;
But Peace and Good-Will brighten her,
Chiming from every steeple.

Then, who should rule the happy land,
Peopled from every clime and race,
But he whose heart's so warm and grand
He holds us all in his embrace;
But he whose kind, persuasive voice,
From Tribunitial steeple,
First rang, to cheer and to rejoice
The fainting, jarring People.

Chorus.

Then let the chimes ring, East and West,
And North and South, pull freely,
For him who loves us all the best;
Hurrah for Horace Greeley!

An English Breach-of-Promise Case.

From the reports of the English Courts, where breach of promise suits are more frequent and successful even than with us, unnumbered charming episodes might be gathered. For example, a late case entitled Hancock *vs.* Thomas, heard in the Court of Exchequer, supplied this gem of amatory letter-writing. It was the defendant's way of signifying that his ardor was beginning to cool:

DEAR EVA: I arrived safe home about 8 o'clock on Friday night. Dear Eva, you must excuse me what I am going to say. All my sisters and brothers do not like me going with you; and, not only that, you quite offended me when I was over last week. I should not like to go with any one my sisters and brothers did not wish me to, and you would not like it yourself. I told them that I had been over to see you, and they said: "What do you want there? She is not situated well enough for you." Dear Eva, you must not think that I have said all this, as I have got to go by my sisters' and brothers' law; and you have got other chaps at Sutton, and I have got the one come back which I have gone on with for years, so you must not expect me coming over any more. Then you can do as you like, and I shall do the same. My sisters and brothers like this one better than any. So no more at present from
TOM THOMAS.

The same ingenuous swain thought on the trial "that the best way of settling the affair, and getting out of the difficulty, was to invite the plaintiff to meet the lady he preferred to her, and whom he afterward married, and for them both to talk the matter over. It is not surprising that his own counsel told him he was a "dolt," or that the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for four hundred pounds.

"FIFINE AT THE FAIR."

Robert Browning's New Poem.

Boston (June 16) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

One cannot, in a brief glance at proof-sheets, take to pieces a new poem of Browning's as one would dissect a Chinese puzzle. I shall, therefore, make no ambitious attempt at either analysis or criticism in connection with the pleasant announcement that J. R. Osgood & Co. are about to publish a fresh volume, by Robert Browning, entitled "Fifine at the Fair, and Other Poems." The "Other Poems" will be "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Savior of Society," "Herbe Riel," and "Balaustion's Adventure." "Fifine" is the new poem, and deals with the vexed question of woman's position in modern society—with innate right and conventional morality—with the influence of circumstance upon character—of habit upon love, and many another subtle problem. In the "Prologue" Mr. Browning refers with exquisite tenderness to his lost wife. He has swum far out in the Bay, and lies there floating, and as he floats a wonderful butterfly flits over him. Seeing the "sun-suffused creature" so far from land, watching his rare sport in the waves, he wonders

What if a certain soul
Which early slipped its sheath,
And has for its home the whole
Of heaven, thus look beneath,

Thus watch one who, in the world,
Both lives and likes life's way,
Nor wishes the wings unfurled
That sleep in the worm, they say?

Does she look, pity, wonder
At one who mimics flight,
Swims—heaven above, sea under,
Yet always earth in sight?

The poem itself is a conversation—if that be conversation where one side does all the talking—between the poet and Elvire, his wife. The wife is the model woman, whom society approves, and of whom all skies have smiled. The husband takes her to the fair, and they watch together the circus troupe, in particular Fifine, whom the author chooses as text for his rhymed sermon. Would you see her?

Lo, she is launched, look—fie, the fairy!—how the flecs,
O'er all those heads thrust back—mouths, eyes, one gape and stare—
No scrap of skirt impedes free passage through the air,
Till, plumb on the other side, she lights and laughs again
So—note the Greek-nymph nose, and—oh, my Hebrew pair
Of eye and eye—o'erarched by velvet of the mole—
That swim as in a sea, that dip and rise and roll,
Spilling the light around! While either ear is cut
Thin as a dusk-leaved rose carved from a cocoa-nut.
And then, her neck: now, grant you had the power to deck,
Just as your fancy pleased, the bistre length of neck,
Could lay, to shine against its shade, a moon-like row
Of pearls, each round and white as bubble, Cupid's blow
Big out of mother's milk,—what pearl-moon would surpass
That string of mock-turquoise, those almandines of glass,
Where girlhood terminates! for with breasts' birth commence
The boy, and page costume, till pink and impudence
End admirably all; complete the creature trips
Our way now, brings sunshine upon her spangled hips,
And here, she fronts us full, with pose half-frank, half-fierce.

Naturally enough in this nymph of the trapeze the husband sees more to admire than the wife does; and his justification is the *motif* of the poem. He sees the human nature under the clown's mask, the soul under the girl's spangles, and he tells Elvire she will find

That, through the outward sign, the inward grace allures,
And sparks from heaven transpierce earth's coarsest covertures—
All by demonstrating the value of Fifine.
* * * * No creature's made so mean
But that, some way, it boasts, could we investigate,
Its supreme worth; fulfills, by ordinance of fate
Its momentary task, gets glory all its own,
Tastes triumph in the world, pre-eminent, alone.

The husband explains, like a man and a philosopher, the masculine tendency to take temporary stock in fair things not his own. He reminds Elvire of a time when he coveted a lovely picture by Rafael—how he schemed to procure it—how he suffered lest some one else should outbid him—the alternating hopes and despair, until at last the bargain was struck, and the Rafael was his "housemate evermore to glorify his wall." He spent a week in heart-palpitations—a fortnight in the Paradise of possession, saying over to himself the catalogue of its charms; then a month enjoying the congratulations of his friends, and then—but can any one look at even Rafael forever? Is the picture to speak out from its frame on the wall and reproach him that his ecstacies have ceased, and that he is looking over Dore's last picture book? Promptly would come his answer to such frivolous attack:

You misappropriate sensations. What I lack,
And labor to obtain, is hoped and feared about
After a fashion; what I once obtain makes doubt,
Expectancy, old fret and fume, henceforward void.
But do I think to hold my havings unalloyed
By novel hope and fear, of fashion just as new,
To correspond i' the scale? Nowise, I promise you!
Mine you are, therefore mine will be, as fit to cheer
My soul and glad my sense to-day as this-day year.
So, any sketch or scrap, pochade, caricature,
Made in a moment, meant a moment to endure,
I snap at, seize, and then forever throw aside
And find you in your place. But if a servant cried
"Fire in the gallery!"—methinks, were I engaged
In Dore, elbow deep, portfolios million-paged
To the four winds would pack, sped by the heartiest curse
Was ever launched from lip, to strew the universe;
While I would brave the best o' the burning, bear away
Either my perfect piece in safety or else stay
And share its fate; is made a martyr, why repine!
Inextricably wed, such ashes mixed with mine!

Let us conclude, therefore, that if the canvas tent where the players' play takes fire, Monsieur le Mari will save his wife's life, instead of Fifine's; and with such grace we ought to be satisfied—every Elvire of us! For

The full-blown ingrate, mere recipient of the brine,
That takes all and gives nought, is Man; the feminine
Billet that, taking all and giving nought in turn,
Goes headlong to her death i' the sea, without concern
For the old inland life, snow-soft and silver-clear,
That's woman—typified from Fifine to Elvire.

The "Epilogue" with which the poem closes is so characteristic that I extract it bodily.

THE HOUSEHOLDER.

I.

Savage, I was sitting in my house, late, lone:
Dreary, weary with the long day's work:
Head of me, heart of me, stupid as a stone:
Tongue-tied now, now blaspheming like a Turk;
When, in a moment, just a knock, call, cry,
Half a pang and all a rapture, there again were we!—
"What, and is it really you again?" quoth I:
"I again, what else did you expect?" quoth She.

II.

"Never mind, hie away from this old house—
Every crumbling brick embrowned with sin and shame!
Quick, in its corners ere certain shapes arouse!
Let them—every devil of the night—lay claim,
Make and mend, or rap and rend, for me! Good-bye!
God be their guide from disturbance at their glee,
Till, crash, comes down the carcass in a heap!"
quoth I;
"Nay, but there's a decency required!" quoth She.

III.

"Ah, but if you knew how time has dragged, days, nights!
All the neighbor-talk with man and maid—such men!
All the fuss and trouble of street sounds, window sights:
All the worry of flapping door and echoing roof; and then,
All the fancies . . . Who were they had leave, dared try
Darker arts that almost struck despair in me?
If you knew but how I dwelt down here!" quoth I:
"And was I so better off up there?" quoth She.

IV.

"Help and get it over! *Re-united to his wife*
(How draw up the paper lets the parish people know?)
Lies M or N, departed from this life,
Day the this or that, month and year the so and so.
What i' the way of final flourish? Prose, verse? Try!
Affliction sore, long time he bore, or, what is it to be?
Till God did please to grant him ease. Do end!" quoth I:
"I end with—Love is all and Death is nought!" quoth She.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

James F. Kaisey, of Havana, has accepted the Superintendency of the Peoria, Pekin, & Jacksonville Railroad.

—T. J. Nichol, formerly of Bloomington, and at that time principal Assistant Engineer to Colonel H. P. Morgan, Jr., in the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, has been placed in charge of the Plymouth, Kankakee, & Pacific Railroad, as Chief Engineer.

—The earnings of the Toledo, Peoria, & Warsaw Railroad, in May, were $117,471, against $94,762 last year; and for five months $534,175, against $398,195 last year.

—Madison Cartwright has been appointed conservator of the estate of his father, the Rev. Peter Cartwright, whose failing health renders him incapable to transact business.

—On Wednesday of last week George A. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory, was married, at Freeport, to Miss Annabel Thorp.

WISCONSIN.

The railroad from Duluth is to be constructed down Rice's Point, and on a bridge across the channel of the St. Louis River, thence over Left Hand River below Superior City, and on eastward along the south shore of the Lake, to either Bayfield or Ashland, insuring beyond a shadow of doubt the great increase in size and importance of one of these places. It is said the work on this line is to be commenced immediately, and finished in 18 months.

—Two convicts escaped from the State Prison, Waupun, Tuesday morning.

—The dome of the Milwaukee Court House begins to loom up grandly. It is a massive and substantial work, and is going ahead nicely.

—Several propositions calling on Milwaukee to vote $400,000 in aid of new railroads, are opposed in a lump by a memorial which recites:

It is customary to point to what railroads have done for Chicago, but it must be remembered that Chicago has never given one cent to any railroad; and it is certainly an extraordinary proceeding for a road which has built a thousand miles into Chicago without a dollar of aid, to ask us for $200,000 as a condition to building a feeder for its line through Milwaukee.

—Contractors DeGolyer & McLelland, of the Milwaukee Water Works, have a force of men capable of putting down one thousand feet of water-pipe every day during favorable weather.

IOWA.

The Fifth District Republican Convention, erroneously announced for to-day, will probably meet at Marengo, July 11.

—The State Treasurer has paid out since June 1 over $100,000 to counties, as apportionment of the railroad tax money, and is still paying out.

—The site selected for the new Penitentiary is west of the city of Anamosa, the Commissioners having accepted the proposal of Dr. Sales, who offered to donate one-half the grounds, and the right of way to the quarries; also to give the State the use of an excellent spring of water, lying high enough so that the water will flow to the highest part of the new building; also the use of a small quarry.

—In the Council Bluffs District the Republican nomination of Congressman is mixed up with that of Circuit and District Judges, and the candidates are: For Congress—Colonel W. F. Sapp, J. W. McDill. For Circuit Judge—T. R. Stockton and J. N. Cornish, of Fremont; H. C. Watkins, of Mills; H. Temple, A. S. Churchill, and C. F. Loofbourow, of Cass. For District Judge—L. W. Ross and J. R. Reed, of Pottawattamie; J. A. Harvey, of Fremont. For District Attorney—H. K. McJunkin, of Mills, is the only candidate.

—Dr. Shackelford, of Des Moines, drove out to his farm, 18 miles, last Friday, and died there on Monday. He was 63 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and for many years in the practice at Portsmouth, Ohio.

—The Commissioners of the new Capitol at Des Moines, Messrs. Fisher, Finkbine, and Day, are to take turns in personally overseeing the work. Mr. Finkbine takes his turn first, and is now on hand. A Superintendent will not be chosen this season.

—The flouring mill of Leach & Lodge, at Stuart, Adair County, was burned Monday. Loss, $10,000; uninsured. Citizens have subscribed $4,000 to help the firm rebuild.

INDIANA.

Commencement exercises of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, June 27.

—Allen County (Fort Wayne) paid into the State last year $3,050 derived from liquor license, being the third largest amount of any county in Indiana.

—The Republicans of Madison and Delaware Counties have nominated James Orr for the Senate, vice Barron, declared ineligible.

MICHIGAN.

A decrepid old man of 70 years is in jail at Saginaw, charged with "assault with intent to commit rape" on the idiotic daughter of a neighbor, who appears to have been at enmity with his aged victim from quite another and a very trivial cause.

—The Jackson *Citizen* describes the new depot buildings and shops of the Michigan Central Railroad, in that city, and says when the buildings are all completed and the machinery in operation, the company will have expended something like $2,000,000 for improvements in Jackson.

—A suit just brought at Detroit involves the title to the "Church Farm," in Hamtramck, just beyond the eastern city limits, and worth $500,000. A large portion of it is owned and controlled by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, and the final result may affect the title of the Bishop to most of the church estates, and may also effect the title of the City of Detroit to the property which is now known as Clinton Park. The history dates from 1808, and a long litigation is inevitable.

MINNESOTA.

Professor G. M. Gage, of the Mankato Normal School, has been elected Superintendent of Public Schools in St. Paul.

—Near Red Wing is one of the finest white sand bluffs in the world—supposed until recently to be worthless—now selling at the rate of $50 a barge load, and being shipped down the river to the glass works at Rock Island.

—Captain A. C. Hawley, of Owatonna, has received an appointment as Assessor of the Northern District of Dakota Territory, with headquarters at Fargo.

—The railroad track at the "soft spot" between Minneapolis and White Bear Lake settled to such a degree, Monday morning, that trains could not cross.

—A delegation of Chippewa Indians have come down to St. Paul to interview the boy Bobolink, in jail, concerning the murder of the Cook family, and Bob sticks to it that the deed was done by three Indians whom he names.

MISSOURI.

The Governor has appointed Miles Sells, of St. Louis, Superintendent of Insurance, in the place of Wyllys King, deceased.

—The Rev. Dr. Brown, of St. Louis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Governor B. Gratz Brown's family are members, was called to Jefferson City, this week, to administer the rite of baptism to the Governor's youngest child.

—Charles W. Horn, for many years Superintendent of Belcher's Sugar Refinery, died suddenly, at St. Louis, on Tuesday.

—Six blocks offered for the St. Louis Custom House are valued respectively at $250,000, $300,000, $375,000 (two), $400,000, and $480,000.

NEBRASKA.

Red Cloud's raid on Omaha resulted in the capture of 27 splendid saddles and bridles, and 27 fine horses, for which he is indebted to the Great Father.

Methodist Conference Districts.

The following are the M. E. General Conference Districts, constituted at the late General Conference session:

Conference.	No. of Del.
I.	
East Maine	5
Main	6
New Hampshire	6
Vermont	6
New England	10
Providence	7
	40
II.	
New York East	9
New York	11
Troy	10
Newark	8
New Jersey	7
	45
III.	
Northern New York	5
Central New York	10
Western New York	6
Wyoming	8
India	2
	31
IV.	
Philadelphia	5
Central Pennsylvania	8
Pittsburgh	11
Erie	11
North Ohio	7
	45
V.	
Delaware	2
Wilmington	8
Baltimore	8
Virginia	2
West Virginia	6
Washington	5
North Carolina	2
S. Carolina and Florida	4
Liberia	2
	36
VI.	
Ohio	7
Cincinnati	7
Central Ohio	6
North Indiana	6
Southeast Indiana	5
Indiana	5
Kentucky	2
Lexington	2
	45

Conference.	No. of Del.
VII.	
Tennessee	4
Houston	2
Georgia	4
Alabama	2
Mississippi	4
Louisiana	2
Texas	2
Arkansas	2
	25
VIII.	
Rock River	8
Central Illinois	8
Northwest'n Indiana	5
Michigan	8
Detroit	8
	39
IX.	
Wisconsin	7
West Wisconsin	6
Minnesota	6
Upper Iowa	6
Des Moines	8
	33
X.	
Illinois	9
Southern Illinois	6
St. Louis	6
Missouri	6
Iowa	6
	33
XI.	
Kansas	6
Nebraska	4
Colorado	2
Rocky Mountain	2
Nevada	2
Oregon	4
California	4
	24
XII.	
East German	3
Central German	2
N. W. Chicago, German	2
S. W. Chicago, German	5
Germany and Switzerland	2
	19

Brown County Liberal Republican Convention.

MT. STERLING, Ill., June 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Convention of Liberal Republicans of Brown County met in Crane's Hall, and was called to order by G. J. Ross. Mr. Joseph McCabe was chosen Chairman, and Dr. Ross Secretary.

Mr. A. K. Lowry and Dr. Ross were chosen delegates, and Dr. G. H. Tebo, and Mr. L. P. Robinson were chosen alternates, to represent Brown County in the State Liberal Republican Convention, to be held at Springfield June 26.

Messrs. Freindlich, McPherson, and Lewis were chosen a Committee to draught resolutions.

While the Committee was out, eloquent speeches were delivered by different members of the Convention indicating that the Republicans of Brown County have become aroused to a sense of the unfitness of General Grant for the office of Chief Executive of the United States.

The Committee on Resolutions returned, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Liberal Republicans of Brown County, consider Grant a failure as Chief Executive of these United States, and the best interests of our country demand a change of the head of the Administration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hail with pride the nomination of Horace Greeley and B Gratz Brown, and heartily indorse the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention of Liberal Republicans, and the nominees of that Convention shall have our earnest support.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings thereof to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Brown County papers, with a request that they publish the same.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Cattle receipts to-day, 666, making total supply for the week thus far 7,174, or 427 cars, against 341 last week. Market active to-day at ½c to ¼c off; considerable kiteing among a certain class of operators. Yard full of stock; about 1,300 disposed of. Sales of 316 Indiana steers, av 1,031 to 1,044 lbs, at $5 87½@6 75; distant steers, av 1,109 to 1,496 lbs, at $6 00@7 00; 183 Ohio steers, av 1,093 to 1,395 lbs, at $6 00; 419 Illinois Kentucky steers, av 1,373 lbs, at $6 75; 29 $6 75; 61 Kansas and heifers, av 988 lbs, at $5 62½. Indiana cows ... ed to-day 3,600, making supply for Sheep receipts week 10,400 head against 8,400 last week. Market opened brisk and lively for Canada sheep and lambs, being first arrivals this season from that quarter, at 9c to 10c for latter and 4½c to 5c for former. Western sheep heavy at 5c to 6½c. Large number held over from last week in East Yards. Sales 363 Ohio sheep 91 lbs $6½c. 221 do 90 lbs 5½c. 32 Canada sheep 135 lbs $5 50. 115 Canada lambs 64 lbs 10c. 483 Canada lambs 58 to 62 lbs $9.00 to $9 50. 114 Ohio lambs 54 lbs 9c.

Hog receipts to-day 700, making supply for the week 9,900 against 11,100 last week. Prices ruled at yesterday's rates. Demand fair but few offerings unsold. Sales 63 Ill., av. 185 lbs, $4 37; 160 Ind., av. 236 lbs, $4 30; 141 Iowa, av. 191 lbs, $4 30.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Wheat, winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 3d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, June 19.—Consols for money, 92½; consols for account, 92½; American securities dull; bonds of '62, 90½; bonds of '65, 91½; bonds of '67, 91; 10-40s, 89½.

Tallow, 55s@55s 6d.

Turpentine, 51s@52s.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes, 54f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—Evening—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 11½@11⅝d; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales speculation, and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 27s.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, June 19.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 268; supply increasing, and the advanced prices of the past two weeks cannot be sustained. The market is less firm in consequence of heavy receipts. Sales of choice at $10 25@10.50; extra, $9.50@10 00; first quality, $7 50@9 00; second, $6.00@7 00; third, $4 00@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,044; market less active. Sales in lots at $5.00@7.25 each; extra, $7.50@10.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—In dry goods trade is slow and quiet. In bleached goods, Fruit of Loom makes have been marked down a cent in all grades, but with this exception nothing of consequence has occurred. Other classes continue to be the same, and no variations are expected in most of them until the commencement of next month. Foreign goods at auction brought similar prices to those last week, but there was not much offering except in millinery goods.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring, $1.38; No. 2, $1.34½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 58c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 56c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 14c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak. Wheat scarce and firm; choice white, $2.15. Corn dull; mixed Western, 67c. Oats dull and lower; Western mixed 45@48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork, $13.50. Bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; sc hams, 13@15½c. Lard quiet at 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 88@89c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour lower; superfine Western and State, $5 70@6.30; common to good extra, $6.50@7 20; good to choice, $7 25@9 70. White wheat Western extra, $8 10@9 60; St. Louis, $8 50@12.00. Rye flour dull at $4 25@5.25. Corn meal quiet; Western, $3.60. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 16,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.61@1 62; Northwestern club afloat $1.64; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.65@1 67; winter red Western, $1.83; amber, $1.94@1.95; white, $1.95@2.05. Rye lower; Western in bond, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 161,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@64c; sail, 65c@64½c; fancy, 67@68c. Oats more active but lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; Western, 48@50c; Ohio, 51@52c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 15½@16c.

HOPS—Quiet; 51@65c for 1871; 10@30c for '70; 10@19c for '69; 8@12c for '68.

LEATHER—Steady and in fair demand at 27½@29c; Orinoco, 26½@27c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged; extra pulled, 60@62½c; superfine do, 73c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 9@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; mess, $13 38@13.49; prime mess, $12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 9@12c; shoulders, 5@5½c; middles quiet; long clear, 6¾c; short clear, 7½c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle 9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Dull; new, 10@14c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour flat. Wheat quiet. Red $2. Rye 94½c. Corn dull. Yellow 67@68c. Oats quiet and weak at 47@50c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and but little doing.

WHISKEY—92c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1 77; No. 1, $1 71; amber, $1 69. Corn dull and lower at 49c. Oats dull and lower at 35½@36c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c lower; extra white Michigan, $1 83; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.76; amber Michigan, $1 70½. Corn dull; white, 57½c; no grade, 45@45½c. Oats dull and lower; Michigan, 35½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; no vessels; to Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 7½@8c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour 5c lower on all grades. Wheat lower and dull; sales 7,700 bu Duluth, and 4,000 bu Green Bay, at $1 52; No. 2 Milwaukee, nominally at $1 50. Corn dull; 1 car lot at $1.51@1.51½ according to quality. Oats, nominally held at 43c. Other articles unchanged and firm.

FREIGHTS—Firm; 11½c for corn to New York.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $8.00@8 25. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1.75@1.80. Corn quiet; unchanged at 51@52c. Rye 88@90c. Oats dull and lower at 40@42.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales regular at $12; city packed, $14. Lard quiet and weak; summer, 8½c; winter, 8¾@9c; bulk meats, quiet but held firm; shoulders sold at 4½c; packed were held at 4½c; loose sides, 6@6¼ and 6¾c. Bacon, steady; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7¾c. Hogs, $3 90@4 10.

WHISKEY—Steady at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, dull; shade lower. No. 1 red winter, $1.79; No. 2, $1 62. Corn dull at 51c. Oats quiet and weak at 33c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—TOBACCO—Sales, 190 hhds; very firm for all grades; lugs, 8@9c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat flat. Corn dull and unchanged; white, in bulk, 53c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 38c. Barley, no market. Rye dull and lower at 65@68c.

WHISKEY—88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5¾c; clear ribs, 7¼c; clear sides, 7¾c. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—$3.50@4 25.

CATTLE—Steady at $5.50@6.50.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping. Corn meal firm at $3.35. Corn in fair demand and higher at 65@68c. Oats quiet and firm at 48@50c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 19.—PASSED UP—Props Raleigh, East, Mayflower, Arctic, Lowell, Menomonee, Merchant; barks L. B. Rice, Vanderbilt; brig Roscius; schrs Emen, Middlesex, Flying Mist, C. H. Johnson, Hattie Howard.

PASSED DOWN—Props Oneida, Hurd, Nashua.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, June 19.—PASSED UP—Props Ocean, Annie Craig, Keweenaw; bark Emma Coyne; schrs P. S. Marsh, Mediator, Riverside, T. P. Sheldon, Samuel Mather, Fostoria.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Mary Jane; schrs Negaunee, Denmark, Willie Keller, Theo Perry.

WIND—Southeast.

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Fifteen Solo Performers, led by C. A. Boyd.

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OR, ILL TRUE BAD DOOER.
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THE LANCERS are coming.

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Benefit of Mr. LECOMPTE, Treasurer of the Wyndham Comedy Company, Monday next, June 24, when, in addition to other attractions, Mr. G. T. FERRIS and Mr. HANEY ROBERTS will make their first appearance on the stage in the third act of
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Othello, Mr. Haney Roberts; Iago, Mr. G. T. Ferris. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office, or by telegraph. THE LANCERS are coming.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*3:15 p m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	§9:15 p m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m
Night Express	†10:00 p m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.
Mail	*7:10 a m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m
Night Express	*10:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do ‡ Mondays do

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	6:30 p m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.
Day Express	*8:00 a m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m
Fast Line	*5:30 p m
Mail	†5:00 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m
Day Express	*9:00 a m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.	
Mail	*5:00 a m
Night Express	†8:30 p m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.	
Mail	*9:00 a m
Night Express	†8:30 p m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 p m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

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Thursday Morning, June 20, 1872.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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GREELEY AND GRANT.

The Presidential canvass has progressed far enough to leave no doubt that there will be but two candidates for President at the election in November, and that General Grant or Horace Greeley will be elected. The talk of a third candidate is preposterous. That such may be put up by some persons, is possible; indeed, from all indications, it is probable that some one will be set up as an auxiliary, by a portion of Grant's supporters. But the fraud will deceive no one. Every man in the country knows that any third candidate will be as much a candidate running in aid of Grant as if he had been selected for that purpose by the Philadelphia Convention.

There is a wide difference in the way in which Horace Greeley and General Grant are presented to the people. They are candidates for the office of President of the United States. That office is not a military one. A knowledge of military affairs is by no means a requisite. The wars of 1812, and of 1846, and of 1861-'5, were controlled and directed by Presidents who were profoundly ignorant of military matters. Mr. Madison knew nothing of military affairs, having been a student and a statesman during the Revolution and the years following the organization of the Government. But Mr. Madison had that knowledge which, for the office of President, was regarded as far more important and necessary. He was familiar with the history of the Government; he had studied the science of Government, and knew the limits by which national and local powers were confined. He understood the Constitution, and knew that this was a government of law. He knew that in time of peace the military was necessarily subordinate to the civil authority. Above all, he knew that the President of the United States held the office in trust for the benefit of the people, and not for his own profit or gain. He knew that, when elected, it was never intended that the public service and the public revenues were to be farmed out among the President's personal kindred, as emoluments pertaining to the office. He was, in fact, President of the United States, holding the office and administering its duties for the national honor and interest, and not as a sinecure bestowed upon him for his personal pecuniary profit.

Horace Greeley has been selected as a candidate for office because of his personal integrity, because of his familiarity with the history of his country, his personal knowledge of its legislation and of its policies; because of the honesty which he brings to the consideration of every national question. He has been selected because of his personal ability and his mental capacity to comprehend the duties of the high office. He makes no claim to the office. He does not pretend that he ought to be elected because of any prescriptive right, nor as a matter of contrast, nor by purchase, nor yet as an inheritance. No person has offered him a quarter of a million of dollars in cash and property, nor has he demanded that this should be paid over to him in addition to his salary. He has not stipulated that he shall be re-elected, and that he shall receive $200,000 for eight years' salary. He has not consented to be a candidate under a pledge of renomination or re-election. He has not offered to withdraw if paid the next four years' salary in cash before so doing. In fact, he has not sought the office as a matter of pecuniary gain, either for himself or his family. He seeks it, as every other President except Grant has sought it, with the purpose of doing what he could to promote the welfare and honor of his country, and to preserve the peace and union of the whole American people.

Roman history tells us that, in one instance, the Pretorian Guard put up the Imperial purple at auction to the highest bidder. But we have, in the present contest, a more remarkable case. We have a candidate who, before his election, bargained, that, if elected, he would appoint the other contracting persons to various high offices, bestowing upon them the full means and opportunity, during a certain number of years, to fill their pockets with the plunder they might take from the public and the National Treasury. To others he agreed to delegate the appointing power in certain prescribed districts, that they might, through corrupt officials, control and direct the machinery of party politics, and thus perpetuate themselves in the high places of Government. To others he promised that, during his official life, the various vagrants who had migrated to the reconstructed States should be protected in the authority they had usurped and possessed; and that, for this purpose, if needed, the military power of the Government should be vigorously employed. In consideration of these things on his part, he was to be elected; he was to be paid certain sums of money in hand, and receive other property amounting to as much more. He was then to receive the legal salary of the office and be re-elected, the one term of four years being considered inadequate, in a pecuniary sense, for his part of the contract. He is now a candidate for re-election under this contract, insisting that there is yet due him four years' pay, and the other perquisites of himself and family. His friends, who are enjoying their share of the proceeds of this job, and who, like Grant, contracted for eight years' profit, appeal to the Republicans of the country to carry out this secret and disreputable contract.

For the facts of this sweeping disposition of the Presidency, and of the Civil Service, and of the public revenue, for eight years, we are indebted to the history of the Administration; to the payment of and receipt for the money subscribed, the deeds of the property conveyed to him, the appointment of the donors to office, the distribution of the President's family throughout the civil, military, and diplomatic service; and, last, to the revelations of Colonel Forney, who states that the promise was made that General Grant should hold the office, or at least receive an equivalent to the salary, for eight years.

Horace Greeley is a candidate supported by those who believe that the administration of the Government should be conducted by statesmen having a knowledge of the affairs of Government, who are not office-holders for personal profit; by those who think that efficiency and honesty should be restored to the public service; that unjust and unnecessary taxation should be abolished; that all adventurers should be driven from place; that the political equality of all men should be established and enforced; that the military should be superseded by the civil authority; that the National Government should attend to its own affairs, leaving the people to manage their Local Governments for themselves; that, the war being over, peace and union, harmony and order, should exist in all parts of the country; that industry may prosper and enjoy full remuneration for its labor. These are the two men, one of whom is to be chosen, in November next, the President of the United States.

SHALL THERE BE ANOTHER CORNER?

The corner in oats and warehouses having fallen through, the Board of Trade of this city should now take those steps that are required to prevent a repetition of such disturbances to trade. No commercial regulation forbidding corners can, of course, be adopted, nor would it be advisable if it could be. What is needed is the removal of restrictions upon trade, and not the imposition of others. The fact that a man can get up a corner in grain in Chicago, and successfully hold it for weeks, is an evidence that there are already certain restrictions upon commercial freedom, which he is enabled to use for his own gain.

To maintain a corner certain things are needed: 1. Money or credit. 2. The friendship, if not co-operation, of warehousemen. 3. An arbitrary limitation to warehouse capacity. 4. Limitation of railroad transportation within the established capacity of the warehouses to receive. Of course, the first of these is a matter beyond all control. But the other contingencies are all provided, for the convenience of corner-men, by the laws and regulations of the Board of Trade. Now, if instead of recognizing as valid in the settlement of contracts the receipts for grain in a few designated warehouses, the Board of Trade will recognize and declare valid the receipts issued by any responsible firm, the warehouse capacity of this city can never be exhausted, as it was during this last corner. The Board has recognized two or three additional places of grain deposit as regular; why not recognize any other warehouse in the city whose proprietor will give satisfactory evidence of responsibility, and of the facility for shipment. The monopoly in warehousing is only possible in the rules and regulations which the Board of Trade has made to protect that monopoly. The Board has it in its power to break up this monopoly by an immediate invitation to all persons having warehouse facilities to place their establishments at the service of the people, and, upon proper evidence of responsibility, to declare all such places regular, and their grain receipts valid.

But it is said the railroads will not deliver grain at such warehouses, but will continue to uphold the present monopoly. That matter has been judicially determined, at least in one instance, where the railroads have refused to deliver; it is no longer an open question, and a longer refusal means the arrest and imprisonment of the Superintendent who shall refuse to obey the mandate of the Court. The railroads, though soulless corporations, are, nevertheless, responsible to the laws and to the Courts; they are also responsible to public opinion. They have for several years, upheld this disgraceful warehouse monopoly in Chicago, but the fraud has become too great. The warehouse interest in Chicago is now but a dwarf compared with the railroad interests of the Northwest, and the latter can no longer be compelled to be subordinate to a small ring of half a dozen firms in this city. The growth of the Union Elevator system has not been proportionate with the growth of the country, and the railroads of the Northwest, however they may have consented to do so years ago, cannot now say to the country: "We must limit our transportation to the capacity of the six or eight warehouses in Chicago with whom we have contracts." That will not do. The railroad system has expanded, and has brought into their service a number of new men whose interests and ambition are in their roads and not in warehouses; and these men will no longer tell the people that John Smith has hired all the room in the few regular warehouses in Chicago, and we can haul no wheat, corn, or oats until John Smith surrenders. These men, speaking for the millions of producers living along their lines, will hereafter say, that we will take and deliver in Chicago, to any responsible man recognized by the Board of Trade, all the grain offered to us for transportation.

The decisions of the Supreme Court have long since reached the determination of the power of the State to compel railroads to respect the rights of individuals. It only remains for the Courts now to add to their former action the necessary execution of the laws, by such process as will compel railroads to perform their duty.

But it will not do for the Board of Trade to postpone their duty in the premises. They uphold the warehouse monopoly by refusing to recognize as regular any warehouses but those of the monopoly. Let them abolish this, and open the door of the warehouse business as wide as it can be. Let there be absolute free-trade in warehousing. When they do this, then they can apply to the railroads in cases of attempted corners, and demand of them that general and unrestricted delivery which the law requires, and which is indispensable to the full development, not only of the railroad, but, also, of the general commercial, business of this city.

Experience has shown that this cannot be done during the trial of a corner. It should be done now; and, being done now, its results will show the best mode of preventing corners is to remove every restriction to trade, transportation, storage, and shipment. This being done, corners will no longer be possible.

The advance of two cents a pound in crushed sugars is due to the strike of the operators in the New York and Brooklyn refineries. The uncertainty of the duration of the strike has produced the sudden rise in prices, which will, of course, extend to all classes of sugars and syrups. This advance in the price of sugars is a grievous tax upon the people. The Government tax, which ranges from 1 1-2 to 2 3-4 cents, yields over thirty millions of dollars annually. The present advance, caused by the strike, is nearly equal to the average Government tax, and, if it should continue for any serious length of time, will prove one of the most oppressive taxes ever imposed in this country. It will average a tax of four cents per pound on the ordinary sugar consumed by the people. The burden of this exaction will fall most heavily upon the working classes, because sugar is, to all classes of the people of this country, an indispensable requisite.

The gentlemen in Congress who boasted that they gave the people a free breakfast when they repealed the duty on tea and coffee, refused to reduce the tax on sugar and syrups. That tax is now supplemented by the advance caused by the strike; and yet, according to the doctrine of Protection, the workingmen are immensely benefited by the addition of four cents per pound to the cost of all the sugar they consume.

FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

The strikes in New York are a significant sign of the times. If they finally succeed, they will probably be imitated in every one of our large cities. They are the expression of a vast discontent with their lot, which is growing stronger and ever stronger among the manual laborers of the country. This is not a healthful feeling, but, to allay it, we must remove its causes, and, to do this, we must know what those causes are.

One of them is undoubtedly the career of Fisk, and men like him, who rose from poverty to wealth with a bound, giving in exchange for their new possessions only their own honesty, instead of honest work. Such a life cannot but tend to demoralize men, whose gauge of success is, too often necessarily, mere comfort. The manifest content of one great rogue in his ill-gotten riches breeds discontent in the minds of many honest men with their hardly-earned and simple possessions. His notoriety seems to them to be fame, and they are spurred on to try to emulate him. They may try, and come limping out of Wall street with the earnings of a lifetime swept away in a moment; or they may crush back the temptation and go back to their daily toil, embittered by a belief that the world has used them hardly and that somebody or something could right their wrongs if he or it were only willing to do so. A man who thinks himself maltreated by humanity in general, naturally grows selfish, and so determines to get what he can for himself, regardless of the rights of others.

The Trades-Unions have just taught the workingman the full extent of his strength when he combines with his fellows. He exaggerates it, thinks that he can accomplish what he will, and is anxious to test this new-found power.

Again; the laboring classes have lately acquired a little politico-economical learning, and, in too many cases, it has made them mad. They have seen how absurd and unjust it is that the great majority of people should live as they do now. They know too much to be satisfied with the thought of staying forever in their present condition, but they don't know enough to take the surest and safest steps to extricate themselves therefrom.

They offer a rich field to unscrupulous demagogues,—a field which is never neglected. The harvest is plenteous and the laborers are many. These men use vast organizations, too often, only to raise themselves to power, and are always actively at work fanning the flame of discontent.

More potent than any one of these four causes in promoting the present agitation, perhaps more potent than all of them combined, is the system of Protection. This has pressed upon the working-classes with especial force. It has necessitated their laboring harder in order to get the same supply of necessaries; it has practically deprived them of all luxuries; it has interfered with their progress in knowledge by levying heavy taxes on every newspaper and every book published. Each year they have found that their wages, although far higher in dollars and cents than before 1860, would buy far less. Instead of attributing this to its real cause, the system of high tariffs, they have come to a vague belief that, through no fault of theirs, the world has left them behind in the race for gold. Protection has misused them. They feel, in loss of comforts, the misuse, but they do not perceive what really occasions that loss.

To these five causes,—the rise of our shoddy aristocracy, the growing consciousness of power and the accompanying desire to use it, the small and therefore dangerous increase of knowledge, the influence of demagogues, and the influence of Protection,—the present restlessness of the laboring classes seems to be due. Its remedy lies within the compass of one word,—Education. Increased knowledge will teach our artisans pride in their arts, will teach them to use their power wisely, will free them from the demagogues who have fastened upon them, and will induce them to join in every movement for Revenue Reform, until the system of Protection falls with the monopolies it has created. Moreover, education will make them self-reliant, so that they will try to reform matters by their own efforts, and not by the enactment of absurdly impracticable laws. They will strive, not to get greater wages from their employers, but to be their own employers. Division of labor is excellent; division of capital and labor is radically wrong. The escape from biting poverty is open through co-operation alone, and our working classes have evidently not been educated up to co-operation as yet. When they are, strikes will be unknown.

The tax on sal-soda and soda ash has been reduced from one-half cent to one-quarter cent per pound. As this tax has been insisted on for many years as absolutely essential to the continuance of certain manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh, the latter ought now to close up, in order to prove the truth of their statements. This tax is a gross outrage upon various industries, and ought to have been repealed altogether.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> Mr. Hendricks may be, as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE remarks, the leading, strongest Democrat of Indiana; but he is an anti-Greeley man, and his creditable position on this question should be made known to THE TRIBUNE readers.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention, held on the 12th inst., adopted the following among other resolutions:

> That the principles of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, taken in connection with the propositions contained in Horace Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand.
>
> *Resolved*, That we regard it as an evil, and imprudent, to place two tickets in nomination for the office of President and Vice President, as the representatives of these principles, as the division of its friends would insure the defeat of both; and it is therefore the fixed conviction of this Convention that the Democratic Convention, to assemble in Baltimore in July, should adopt the nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention, instead of making other nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Hendricks, in his speech to this Convention, accepting its nomination for Governor, said:

> I believe that my judgment in respect to the action of the Convention to meet at Baltimore is in harmony with this Convention. I desire to say, as the representative of this Convention, that I will abide by the action of this Convention and of the Convention at Baltimore. I believe that this Convention will result in such action as will secure a reform in the State of Indiana and in the Government of the United States.

In accordance with the desire of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we thus "make known to THE TRIBUNE readers" Mr. Hendricks' "creditable position on this question;" and we trust the *Gazette* will now see the propriety of retracting its misstatement, and letting *its* readers know that Mr. Hendricks is *not* an anti-Greeley man.

Congressman Crocker, of Massachusetts, has seven paper-mills, and bravely opposed the removal of the tax on foreign paper. He was equally brave in demanding the repeal of the duty on foreign soda ash, an article which is largely used in paper-making. His position on these two items of the Tariff is a fair illustration of the whole system of Protective Robbery.

The *Financial Reformer*, an able English periodical, is waging hot warfare on the tobacco tax of that country. It argues that nine-tenths of the amount used is consumed by the working classes, and that the tax therefore rests unequally on rich and poor. The same line of reasoning could do away with all taxes, except those on silks, diamonds, etc. The working classes, receiving the greater part of the revenues of the country, naturally use the greater part of almost all articles consumed. Protection discriminates most unfairly between rich and poor, inasmuch as it increases the cost of all articles, even the barest necessaries of life. Tobacco and liquor a man can go without, and so escape the tax entirely, but food and clothing and house-room he must have, and must, under Protection, pay far more for each than he otherwise would.

The patent right of the Jordan & Eustice paper-pulp engine has been extended for seven years. It is a centrifugal machine for reducing and for sizing paper pulp, and, for fine work, is considered almost indispensable. The importance of the invention is seen in the fact that the estimated profits from the use of eighty-three machines, on an average of five years each, has netted a profit of about $2,000,000. The question, however, will be asked, why the patent, which has been in force fourteen years, and which has yielded $2,000,000 on a limited number of machines every five years, should have been extended. How many millions of dollars does the Commissioner of Patents think these patentees ought to have?

It has been suggested that a lover of liquor shall be obliged to take out a license for drinking. This is not to be granted unless two men of property will become responsible for any damage done by the licensee while intoxicated. The State has about as much right to require a license for drinking as it has to require one for eating. When the believers in total abstinence devote to earnest measures of reform, founded on persuasion, the time they now give to such nonsensical plans as the one we have noted, and to equally nonsensical plans of electing all our officials, from a Constable to a President, on total abstinence platforms, we may expect to see their zeal result in positive good, instead of harm.

During a recent debate in Parliament, over a bill to restrict the liquor traffic, a Mr. Plimsoll said that he had visited America in order to see for himself the workings of our prohibitory laws. At Portland, Maine, he was told that the only alcoholic fluid that could be sold was "sacramental wine." When, however, he asked for some of this, the reply was, "Which sort will you have?" Fourteen varieties of "sacramental wine" were offered him. One of them was the very best corn whiskey. This statement was received by the House with great laughter. It furnishes a lesson that our legislators would do well to heed.

The Boston Board of Aldermen has requested the Trustees of the Public Library to open that institution on Sundays, from 2 to 9 p. m. There is little doubt that the request will be granted at once. One of the Aldermen said, in the debate over the motion, that he believed in the Sabbath, and so believed that anything which improved the popular observance of the day was right. It cannot be long before the Public Library is thrown open on Sunday morning as well as Sunday afternoon. The morning hours have no especial sacredness over the later ones. Still, even this half concession is a good sign of growing good sense.

Three Austrians have patented a process for conveying away, under water, the smoke of river and ocean steamboats. It is said to be a complete success. The invention will greatly increase the efficacy of submarine vessels, while it will enable all ships of war to do away with their most vulnerable point,—the funnel. Moreover, the great danger of fire, arising from the passage of smoke-pipes through the decks of steamers, will be entirely removed.

The *Paper-Trade Journal* is the name of a new semi-monthly paper recently started in New York, published by Howard Lockwood and edited by C. F. Wingate. It is devoted to the interest of paper-makers and dealers, stationers, publishers, and printers. It is filled with information valuable to every person connected either as dealer in, or consumer of, paper.

James Lane, of California, was recently shot by a treacherous Indian. When he demanded of his assailant the reason of his act, the noble savage remarked: "Me heap crazy! Me too much crazy!" and disappeared with great rapidity. It is gratifying to note the advance of our red brethren in civilization.

The New York *Times* exults over its statement that ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois, "declares that he will have nothing to do with the Cincinnati ticket." The Administration organ is playing a very false tune. Governor Koerner will support Greeley and Brown to the full extent of his great ability.

England is certainly a cheap country to live in. One of the most heated contests for a seat in Parliament ever known cost the successful candidate only $30,000. It is said that Caldwell paid twice as much as that when he bought his Senatorial honors from the Kansas Legislature.

POLITICAL.

Governor Palmer speaks at Taylorsville next Saturday.

—The Democracy of Fulton County, Ill., design presenting the name of Lawrence W. James as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

—The Springfield *Register* says:

> The Grant men hereabouts are very much disgusted with the half-and-half course of the *Journal* of this city. They say under its new management it is as much for Greeley as it is for Grant. Rumors are flying about that a new straight-out, positive Grant organ is talked of. Friends of the Administration insist that these are no times for milk-and-water doses.

—Colonel G. P. Smith, formerly of the Jacksonville, (Ill.) *Journal*, now publishing the *Southwest*, at Humboldt, Kan., supports Greeley with a vim.

—A despatch to the St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday says:

> I. B Randle, of Edwardsville, Ill., an original and leading Republican, has repudiated Grant and come out for Greeley and Brown; and it is reported that Colonel A. W. Metcalf, a member of the late Grant State Convention, of the same place, intends to do likewise.

—In the Ninth Michigan District, the Republicans who want to go to Congress are: Senator Seth C. Moffatt, of Northport; General Byron M. Cutcheon, of Manistee; Delos L. Files, of Ludington; Hiram A. Burt, of Marquette; and Charles E. Holland, of Houghton.

—Henry Wilson is claimed by the Administrationists as a self-made man. Quite true; he bears a different name from that which his father gave him.

—Lloyd Barbor, of Rochester, Minnesota, for seven years Republican District Judge, has declared for Greeley.

—The Wells (Minn.) *Atlas*, an independent Republican paper, says:

> In Freeborn County there is a strong Greeley element in the Republican party. In one town there is said to be but one Grant man, and he is on the fence. Good judges place the Greeley vote in that county, including the Democratic, at 650—a gain of 300. These estimates are made by citizens of that country in whose judgment we have confidence. The gain in Mower County will be still greater, and no little in Fillmore. The change in the Southern tier of counties will not be less than 1,500, which would indicate that the Republican majority in this State could be easily overcome, and that, too, with a less corresponding gain.

—Grant and Wilson take well.—*Philadelphia Press.* Especially Grant.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

—The Republican candidate for Congressional nomination in Philadelphia are: First District, David E. Houston; Second, David Branson, John V. Creely, Charles O'Neill; Third, Leonard Myers; Fourth, William D. Kelley; Fifth, Alfred C. Harmer.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

> We deny that a majority of the delegates to the Convention that met at Harrisburg on April 10 were instructed in favor of General Hartranft for Governor. His majority was just twenty-one votes, which was cast for him by the packed delegation from this city. Of the twenty-two members of the Convention that represented Philadelphia, only one, Mr. George W. Crawford, had the manliness to stand out against the arrangement made the previous night in the parlors of one of the hotels, and to vote for a man acceptable to the entire Republican party,—Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne County.

—The Boston correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

> Henry Wilson's desertion of the Free-Soil party for the Know-Nothing Lodge in 1854 is laid up against him in many minds, though it may not do him much harm with Massachusetts Republicans, who were, so many of them, Know-Knothings themselves. I asked a worthy gentleman, to-day, if he thought Wilson's Know-Nothing record would hurt him much in the State. "Oh, no," he said, adding naively, "I was President of a Lodge that year myself, and heard Wilson make a speech to us."

—It becomes an unanswerable argument against them when the Kokomo *Tribune*, wearing the Administration collar, talks flippantly of "Republican office-seekers like George Julian, Tom Stilwell, Bob Hudson, Cy Allen, Tom Whitesides, and many other persons."

—In the First District of Minnesota, it is probable that Mark H. Dunnell will be the Administration candidate for re-election to Congress, opposed by Morton S. Wilkinson.

—In the Second District of Iowa, it is probable that a Democrat will be elected to Congress on the Greeley ticket, and the names of George H. Parker, Judge Leffingwell, Judge Murphy, and perhaps others are mentioned.

—Oliver J. Dickey, the successor of Thad. Stevens in Congress, is not a candidate for re-election, in the Lancaster (Pa.) District, and Esaias Billingfelt, late of the Pennsylvania Senate, is announced.

—Ex-Congressman S. S. Blair and Wm. H. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, are candidates for the next Congress.

—The Republicans in the Allegheny portion of the Twenty-third District, have nominated Senator James L. Graham for Congress, while the Butler County Republicans stick to Ebenezer McJunkin, the present representative.

PERSONAL.

Justin McCarthy says that Mr. Greeley's dress would be considered quite elegant and fastidious by the side of Mr. Gladstone's.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, has nine month's leave of absence for foreign travel.

—Miss D. L. Dix, for whom the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was named, is expected soon to visit that institution.

—Julia Ward Howe is in London, trying to enlist the active support of the women of England to a crusade against war.

—Purcell, Queen's Counsel in the Tichborne case, is *en route* for Australia, *via* San Francisco, to look up fresh evidence against the claimant.

—Dr. Joseph H. Smith, one of the Massachusetts delegates to Baltimore, was a member of the first Convention of Democrats ever held in the country, at its formal organization in 1832. He was then delegate for New Hampshire.

—Surgeon General Foltz, chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, was, this week, retired, and Surgeon Palmer relieves him of his duties.

—The nominations for new members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College are as follows: William Gray, Le Baron Russell, Edward H. Clarke, Alexander McKenzie, G. W. C. Noble, Alpheus Crosby, John Lowell Darwin E. Ware, Wendell Phillips, Josiah G. Abbott. The number of ballots sent in was 550, two hundred more than last year.

—Chas. C. Smith, Chief Engineer of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Railroad, has been called to the position of Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad.

—The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Tuscola, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fourteenth Illinois District, is 35 years of age, a native of North Carolina, studied law at Terre Haute, and was for two terms Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit, by elections in 1860 and 1864.

—The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association realizes $446,000, paid in last week, the product of an estate left by John Redman, bricklayer, who died twenty years ago.

—The will of the late Captain Colvocoresses, whose recent tragic death at Bridgeport, Ct., will be remembered, has been proved, at Litchfield, and the *Sentinel* says:

> "It gives $2,000 to the Bible Society; $1,000 to the indigent people of Norwich, Vt.; 1,000 to the society for the relief of the destitute children of seamen; $1,000 to the selectmen of Litchfield, to be expended by them in furnishing a religious and secular newspaper to the paupers at the town house, and also to furnish a conveyance to carry them to church on Sundays; $2,000 to his mother; $1,000 to erect a monument to Captain Alden Partridge. He gives his wife the life use of one-half his real estate and one-fifth of his personal property. His son, Ensign George M. Colvocoresses, is to have one-fifth absolutely; and the remainder is given to George M. Woodruff, Esq., in trust for his three daughters. The will is dated March 9, 1872, and a codicil is dated May 1, 1872."

The Democracy of Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I bought a number of THE TRIBUNE, the other day, at a news-stand, and, after reading it, feel constrained to bore you with a few words of commendation and encouragement. Being a Democrat, I first bought a Chicago *Times*, supposing it was, of course, a Greeley and Brown paper. When informed by the vender that it was not, but that THE TRIBUNE was, I threw the *Times* down, and took the latter. The fact is, Mr. Editor, I have no confidence in the judgment or honesty of a Democrat or a Democratic paper, who refuses to indorse and support the Greeley and Brown ticket; and, in this, I know that I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democracy of our portion of the State. Let Mr. Voorhees, the *Times*, and disappointed, trading politicians generally, say what they will, and sell out their principles and papers as they will, I tell you that the people are in dead earnest. Our county (Jackson) has the largest population in the State, except St. Louis. I have resided in it a little over forty years, and know the people well and thoroughly. The Democrats, as a party, have a large majority; and I make the assertion deliberately that I do not believe that Greeley and Brown will lose 100 Democratic votes in this county. Dan. Vorhees and your Chicago *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. Where do these men and papers get their authority to speak for me, or dictate how I shall vote? Will this Corporal's guard undertake to read me and nine-tenths of the Democrats of this county out of the party? Had they not rather look to it that they themselves are not first kicked out? If the Baltimore Convention should commit the insane folly of making a Democratic nomination, I am confident that it would not get 200 votes in this county. The Democrats in this region are thoroughly convinced that their only hope of a restoration of Contitutional Government, and an honest Administration, is in supporting Greeley and Brown.

We believe that Greeley and Brown have honesty and brains. The lump of putty in the White House, which is manipulated and moulded at will by Morton, Chandler, Butler & Co., has neither of these qualifications. The masses are ground into the earth by enormous taxation, a large portion of which goes into and sticks in the hands of rings, and combinations, and individual thieves.

Our only hope of deliverance from these evils now is in heartily and earnestly supporting the Liberal Republican ticket. I, as well as hundreds of my Democratic neighbors, have been life-long slaveholders; we still believe that slavery is no sin; but are beginning to think that, perhaps, upon the whole, we do better without the peculiar institution. Horace Greeley fought and whipped us on that line, but he fought us like an honest and generous foe—strange—is it not?—that his strongest and best friends are now those who were but yesterday his—I will not say enemies, but opponents on a single issue.

But I have said enough; I only wished to say to you a word of encouragement, and to contradict flatly the egotistic assertions and fulminations of Voorhees, the *Times*, and any and all "niggers in the wood-pile," that the "Democrats will not support Greeley."

We have shipped our baggage, our wives and our little ones, on the craft. If it weathers the storm, and the sturdy arm of our honest leader guides us safely into a haven of safety, then, indeed, may we thank God, and again breathe once more like freemen.

The basest ingratitude ever perpetrated by men would be for Democrats now to desert the Liberal movement, and to spurn the generous hand now held out to save us. "United we stand; divided we fall."

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have never been, and never wish or expect to be, an office-holder or politician, but am only a humble farmer, claiming the God-given right to think for myself. I am now too old to care much for party whips, or the outcries of a few noisy political blatherskites. The serious question with me now is, to look to the future welfare of my children and my country.

J. C. McCOY.

LATER FROM SAND-KEY.

Assessments to Perpetuate this Paternal Government—A Scandalous Poem.

SAND KEY LITE-HOUSE, Fla.,
June the 7, 1872.

Dear Mister Editer:

Since I rote yew a grafic akount of our enthoosiastik meeting in the Lite-House shed, how has the surfis of the perlitikal Bethesdy been stird! The Philadelfy Convenshun has been the angle wot trubbled the waters, and our gloryous General, having found men to put him in the pool, and to keep others from steping down befor him, has cum out whole for anuther turm. This Rebelyun is to be Put Down! Hooray!

I was a roominating on this chereful subjex, and preparing to cast loose the schuner King-Fish, with a view to making a rade, in Skipper Bangle's kompany, on the finny inhabitant's of thes waters, when Waddles, the Light-House-Keeper hove in sight. "Belay thare for a minnet, Fogg," sade he. I wated, as in dooty bound, for him to come up. Sez he, "I'll jest trubble you for wun dollar and seventy-five sents." "Will you?" I answered; "then just charge for yure trubble, and put it down tew 'loss,' for it will bee very unremooneratiy, very." Saing this, I lookt as sarkastical as possibul, and began again to unmoor. But Waddles had a pecooliar and signifikant look out of his left eye. Sade he, "Fogg, this smal sum is not fur my pursenal use; it is a *perlitikal assessment.* We must rase munny in ordur to perpetooate this Paturnal Government, and its salaried officers must kontriboot thare kwota. Yew who okkipy a konspkoous, if not a authoritativ, posishen upon yonder Lite-Towar, will, I am shure, doo yure dooty. Yew air aweer that menny applikants clamur for yure plase, who wood be glad to ade in upholding the Best Guvernment the world ever see, and in strangling this Unholy Rebelyun. Yure pay, trooly, is not grate, but yure oppertoonitys fur transfuring segars, free of dooty, to the loial"——

I interruptid him to onct. Sez I, "Mister Waddles, no wun knose better than yureself my devoshun to the Guvernment and the Administrashun we serv. Wy didn't yew say afore wot yure purpus was? I kontriboot my kwota with satisfaktion and delite. Just dedukt the amownt from the tew dollers yew borrerd uv me when yew went to Havanner last Febrooary, and returned oblivins of yure 'detts in genrul, and every thing in partikiler. Kall on me again, wen the Republikan party kneads me."

I ma as wel state here wot the munny thus kollected was applide to. Bil Tompkins sukceded in producing, with sum sand keg shels and cigar-boxes, a exact imitashun ov the Lite House, about 2 foot in hite, whitch wos intended fur the Nashunal Execootiv. It wos a thing ov bewty. Over the dore wos a brassring, representing the Republikan party, an the half-shel ov a grene-sea turtel, *couchant on oar*, the hole sirmounted by a crown, *sinistur*. Devise: "His Lite-House by the Lee, a triboot ov effecshun." The interior wos filled with cigars.

Having fortooitously neglected to prepay express charges, this wos returned from the White House dore, but our Representative at Washington took it in hand, pade the doos, and, after seekooring its akceptance, enklosed us his bil fur the saim. Wot a blessing it is tew have a friend at Kort!

But I must retern to the King Fish. I helped Tompkins hoist the fo'sle, with that sense of moral elevashun wich allays akkompanies a voluntery kontriboorhun to a good cawse, and was just about to put her on the port tack, when the Governmunt tug come down the harber, and her Capting threw abord the latest kopy of the Key West "*Mid-Ocean.*" I settled myself to onct amidships, in order to peroose alowd the latest bulletins from the Seat of War, wen my eyes cort the following lines. I gaspt for breth, and only saved myself from fanting by the use of Tompkins' pockit-pistel. Here is wot I red:

Republikans, rede this!

See wot the enemys of the Administrashun are willing to sa about yew!

THE CHARGE OF THE BREAD-AND-BUTTER BRIGADE.

Menny leegues, menny leegues,
Menny leegues, on wud,
On tew Phil'delfy went
Men by the hundred:
"Forward the Offis Brigade!
Chardge on the spoils!" he sade,—
Order ne'er disobeyed
By the hungry hundered!

"Forwud the Bruthers-in Law!"
Was an empty cot on the flore!
And yet each deligate knowed
Sum wun had blundered;
Thare's not to make reeply,
Thare's not to reeson wy,
Thare's but to doo and dy,—
And the Town of Brutherly Luv
Kaptured each hunderd.

Forney in front of them,
Sumner behind them,
Volleyed and thundered:
Stormed at by speech and press,
Blusterd they none the less;
Morton was thare to bless,—
So to Convenshun went
Hunderd on hunderd.

Flashed all thare planx in air,—
Planx of a platform rair;
"Smiler" was slawtered thare,—
"Smiler," the bland and fare,
(Nobody wondered!)
Plunged in the faxion smoke,
Nobody bolted or broke.
Postmasters—weigburs—
All woar the master's yoke,
Ticketed, numbered.
Afterwards, all returned
Hoam by the hunderd.

Demokrats, left and rite,
Liberals, saw the fite,
And, after tea, that nite
Peacefully slumbered;
Horris, who hated war,
Ran down to Chappaquaw,
Cut down sum trees, and swore,
Grant's dase was numbered.

How can the glory faid
Of the nominashuns maid,
When State-kraft blundered!
When all the bills were pade
Of the Bread-and-Butter Brigaid,
By the *public* (plundered). ****

"Four hystericks!" sez I. "Wot can they mean?" Tompkins remarked that no wun but Cole cood have ritten such a slanderus effoosion, and we agrede it was him who done it. Sez I, "we will have our revendge! I, Fogg, will expoze and chastize him with my little penn."

I was about to give yew sum detales of our excurshun, but this skanderlus artikle has been 2 much fur my pease of mind. Can sutch things bee, and the hevens not fol? Bangle says so tew. Yures sorofully,

JOHN B. FOGG,
D. C. L. (Depooty Cleaner of the Lamp).

Wheaton College—Its Commencement.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The catalogue of this institution, just out, shows a total attendance of two hundred and forty-seven in the several departments. Wheaton is but fifty minutes' ride from the Wells' Street Depot, and is well worth a visit to its new (unfinished) building, on Wednesday, June 26.

The ladies of Wheaton will provide for all visitors a cold collation, with a cup of coffee, at the close of the literary exercises; after which there will be speaking in the new and beautiful College Chapel, in behalf of the Illinois State ticket nominated at Normal.

The meeting will be out in season for the evening train to Chicago.

An interesting class graduates; and Prof. J. R. Sloane, of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., delivers an address.

The exercises preceding Commencement are as follows:

Sabbath, June 23—Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, by the President.

Monday evening, June 24—Address before the Society of Inquiry, by Mrs. H. L. Beecher, formerly a teacher in Rockford (Miss Sill's) Female Seminary, and since, for fourteen years, a missionary in Burmah, under the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Tuesday evening, June 25—Exercises of the Alumni Association, consisting of a poem by Mrs. Sarah E. F. Jones (class of '70), and an address on "The Conditions of Success," by C. A. Blanchard (class of '70).

All the meetings are to be held in the College Chapel, now occupied for the first time; and the public are cordially invited.

DeKalb County, Ill.

SANDWICH, Ill., June 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have seen no statement from this part of DeKalb County in your paper, concerning the political outlook, and therefore make the following report: The Democrats favor Greeley and Brown, without a single exception, as far as heard from, and about eight per cent of the entire Republican votes of the township have already expressed their determination to vote the same way, and more are being heard of every day. The DeKalb papers say the county cannot furnish Liberal Republicans enough to fill the delegation to the Springfield Convention of the 26th inst. This township alone can furnish them, and enough for several other counties, if necessary.

The Hon. William Patten, Esq., State Senator, is the leading spirit, in this part of DeKalb County, in the Liberal movement.

DeKalb County will do her proportion for Greeley on the 4th of November, notwithstanding that she is one of the strongest Republican counties in the State.

LIBERAL.

UTAH.

Glimpses of Mormon Life in Salt Lake City.

Brigham Young's Birthday, and What He Said at the Temple.

The Mormon and Gentile Women.

The Fashions in Salt Lake, and Their Effect on Polygamy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 8.

Utah is now a great centre of business and attraction, and, among the hundreds who daily rush to Salt Lake to view the mines and study the "Mormon Problem," there are people of every nation and tongue in the world. I felt it would be an admission of ignorance to say I had not seen the City of the Saints, and so I joined the throng and came to see what I could see and hear what I could hear.

The moment I left the cars at Ogden I *felt* that

I WAS IN UTAH.

Strange men addressed me; asked me where I was going; if I had ever been in Utah before; where I would stop in Salt Lake; and how long I would probably stay. Some of these inquisitive people were Gentiles interested in mines, and others Mormons interested in polygamy and hotels. All were well dressed and polite persons, and the annoyance and impertinence of the questions were almost forgotten in admiration of the adroit and civil manner in which they were put.

We rode down

THE BEAUTIFUL GREEN VALLEY,

dotted with its herds, farms, and neat cottages, and on every hand thrift and comfort were apparent. On the one side were the snow-capped mountains, and on the other the broad Salt Lake, with its great island in the distance. Nothing could exceed the verdure of the valley, and orchards, farms, villages, and towns, half-hid among the trees, spun by the car-windows, making the scene look like a very Paradise indeed. Among the passengers were a large number of Scotch, English, and German tourists, who constantly exclaimed, "How beautiful! how delightful a picture is here!"

In one hour and a half after leaving Ogden, Salt Lake,

THE CITY OF ZION,

was in full view, and the scene, if possible, became more enchanting than ever. The streets were wide and straight, and the houses that lined them peeped out from the green foliage of trees. In the distance rose the vast dome of the Temple, and behind it stood the white houses in which the Prophet, Seer, and President, Brigham Young, and his numerous wives, make their home. On the train was

GOVERNOR WOODS, OF UTAH,

a solemn-looking man, dressed in black, who, all the way up, I had mistaken for a Methodist minister; indeed, the tailor who made the Governor's coat might safely have saved enough of cloth from the tails to make His Excellency a first-rate vest. If the Governor will insist on wearing single-breasted coats and covering the buttons with black cloth, he must put up with being taken for a minister; but this will not be offensive to His Excellency, who, I hear, is a very pious, good man, and spends much of his time in reading the Bible and teaching Bible classes.

Opposite the Governor was a English sport, from London, who amused us very greatly by his efforts to

BREAK THE TRAIN CANDY-BOY.

After inquiring into the number of prizes put in the packages of candy, he made a neat calculation, and concluded to engage in a little speculation of his own. He first bought twenty packages for $10, and, opening them, got out in cash some $12. Encouraged by this, he bought eighty packages for $40, and got back some $40. He was still $2 ahead, and invested again, but this time came out loser of $15. The candy-boy now made a calculation of the number of prizes drawn, and declared his belief that there were $6 in greenbacks in the remaining packages still unsold. The sharp Englishman told the boy, if he would guarantee that amount in prizes, he would buy him out. The boy accepted the proposition, and the packages were opened, but found to contain only $3 in prizes, so the boy had to pay the Englishman $3 out of his pocket, which he did amid roars of laughter from the passengers. This novel method of gambling attracted much attention, and among the most interested spectators were the little boys and girls who received the packages of candy after the prizes had been extracted. They were nearly an hour distributing candy among the ladies and children, and everyone seemed greatly delighted with the Englishman's speculation.

At the depot in Salt Lake City, a score of hotel runners greeted us, shouting forth the merits of their respective places of entertainment, and crowds of omnibuses and carriages jostled each other to get room at the platform. In due time we were set down at

THE TOWNSEND HOUSE,

which is a Mormon hotel, but, I believe, the very best kept in the city. Mr. Townsend, I am told, is a Mormon only in faith, and not a polygamist. He is very rich, and the heavy tithing dues exacted of him by Brigham, they say, have almost persuaded him to become a Gentile, or apostate, as they are called in Utah.

Salt Lake has many fine buildings and pleasant private residences. The stores surprised me, both in the variety and cheapness of their goods. The Walker Brothers have an enormous store, and one of the finest dry goods concerns in the United States is the dry-goods house of

"ZION'S MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION,"

founded by Brigham Young. The Mormons claim that the co-operative plan has done much to lower the price of goods in Utah, and that it has been beneficial in its workings to the whole population. There is a great central store in Salt Lake, from which all the co-operative stores in the country are supplied. Country merchants make a requisition on the central store for whatever goods they want, and they are at once sent. The co-operative stores are owned by a corporation of stockholders, of whom Brigham Young is the principal and President. The central store has a corps of purchasing agents in the East and West, who buy goods on order for the corporation; and it is claimed that the large amount of each article which they take enables them to buy cheaper than any single merchant could. The clerks and men of business in the stores, are mere agents of the corporation, and receive salaries. In each store there is a cashier, or receiver, who takes all the money, and makes a return of it every night to Hyrum Clawson, Brigham Young's son-in-law, who is Superintendent of the corporation. It is through Clawson all requisitions for goods, and all orders for the purchase of new ones, must pass; and he has the business and money management of everything connected with "Zion's Institution." I am told that Clawson is a man of considerable administrative ability, and that he manages the business of the co-operative stores with great judgment and skill. It is also said that the stock of the Co-operative Institution is very valuable, and that it pays large dividends to the owners. The co-operative plan was gotten up by Brigham Young, in order to control the mercantile affairs of Utah, and he has made it a success.

On Saturday afternoon, I went to

THE MORMON THEATRE,

—not so much to see the play as to study the faces of the Mormon women and children. On Saturday, there is generally a great crowd, it being a holiday for the children. The body of the building was well filled, and the performance consisted of songs, dances, dialogues, and stereoscopic views of Ireland. The little folks were greatly amused, and laughed heartily, at times clapping their hands and shouting with delight, especially at a ghost scene, in which there was a comic ghost, who pretended to frighten an Irishman almost to death. With every batch of children there was a woman, who seemed, in most cases, to be their mother. Among all these attendants on the little ones, I did not see a pretty face or figure. One of the ladies would have been handsome, but the face was so sad it was almost painful to look upon it, and she was meanly clad. Here and there I saw a bright, intelligent-looking child; but the mass of them were dull-eyed, stupid-looking little creatures,—just like their fathers and mothers, I presume.

Saturday last, June 4th, was

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BIRTHDAY,

he having been born in 1801, and consequently is now 71 years of age. It was supposed that in honor of his birthday, Brigham would preach in the Temple on the Sabbath, and a large number of Gentiles were in attendance to hear what the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator might say; but we were all disappointed,—Bishop Taylor, instead of Brigham Young, delivering the sermon.

THE BISHOP

is an old, white-headed man, and not much of a pulpit-orator, though the Mormons seemed greatly pleased with his sermon,—nudging each other at times, nodding their heads, and smiling encouragement from their seats. Taylor related how he came to be a Mormon; declared the Mormon religion was the only true religion in the world, and that it could never be overthrown. He said the President and Congress of the United States had for years, by persecution, tried to destroy Mormonism, but to-day it was firm as the eternal hills, and would endure for ever and ever. He defied the enemies of Mormonism, the President and Senators included, to do their worst, and said that Mormons were the children of God, their religion God's religion, and He would show His hand and save them in time of trouble. I thought, if I had about 15,000 men and fifty pieces of artillery, and was told to put down Mormonism, I would not be much alarmed about God showing his hand to save it.

After Bishop Taylor had concluded,

BRIGHAM ROSE

and began to speak. He merely gave some good advice to the people, and told the parents that they must stop their children playing in the streets. He said gentlemen in their carriages could hardly get along for boys who would not get out of the way. He did not think his boys played in the streets, and if any one saw a child of his playing in the street, he wished them to take a stick and give it a good thrashing, or come and tell him and he would thrash it. He was still able to thrash his bad boys if he had any, and wanted to be told when they did wrong.

He said the Saints did not come to the Temple enough; that many of them drove out on Sunday, instead of attending to their religious duties; and he wanted a stop put to this kind of carrying on. He knew, in the forenoon, many of the people engaged with the children in the Sunday schools; but, in the afternoon, there were no Sunday schools, and both parents and children should attend the Temple, and hear the word of God proclaimed by His teachers on earth. After continuing about half an hour in this strain, Brigham sat down. All he said was very good and very sensible. There was no attempt at oratory, and he seemed only to aim at uttering practical words of advice. Brigham was elegantly dressed, in a fashionable suit of black broadcloth, and wore a fine watch and chain, to which was attached a seal that flashed and sparkled with every motion of his body. It looked like Jim Fisk's diamond, but may have been only an enormous topaz.

I had read many descriptions of

THE TEMPLE,

but from none of them had obtained a correct idea of the building. Let me try to give it: Suppose you take an egg and cut the shell in two parts lengthwise; then lay one-half of the eggshell, with the hollow side down, on a dozen little stakes, and you have the exact appearance of the Temple on the outside. Further, imagine the organ, choir, pulpit, and elders' seats in the long part of the eggshell, and the seats for the people in the body and round part of the shell, and you have the Temple inside. The benches, or pews of the Temple are long, and hold 30 or 40 persons. The aisles run lengthwise of the building, but none across it. All of the sides of the Temple can be thrown open, and the people, in going in or out, slide between the benches, which are so close together that one cannot walk, but must turn sideways and pass along. There are no pillars inside of the church, the immense dome being supported by trusses fastened overhead, like stays on a bridge. The organ is one of the finest in the country, and is 40 feet high. Brigham's choir is about a 100 strong, and has a musical director, who conducts the singing, with a baton, from a little stand just behind Brigham's chair. They sing very well. The pulpits are circular, three in number and rise one above the other. Brigham occupies the third and highest pulpit. The Temple holds about 14,000 persons when filled.

A few of

THE MORMON WOMEN

at the Temple on Sunday were well dressed, but most of them were poorly, and some of them even meanly, clad. Not so with the Gentile women. Just to the left of me sat a fat lady, blazing with diamonds, and I was informed she came from Boston. When the congregation was dismissed, the rustle of silks and the flashing of diamonds attracted my attention, and I saw many of the poor Mormon women gazing with longing eyes on the rich dresses of their Gentile sisters. The contrast between saints and sinners was still further heightened by the conduct of the men. The Gentile men tucked the arms of their pretty wives under their own, and walked away with a proud air, while the Mormon women trudged off alone. How could a Mormon husband tuck the arms of half-a-dozen wives into his? And, if he escorted one, or even two wives, how would the *rest* feel?

I am told that the Mormon men are much troubled about

HOW THEY SHALL DRESS THEIR WIVES.

Mormon women, of course, see their Gentile sisters clad in rich dresses, cut in the latest style, and woman-like, Mormon ladies want fashionable dresses too. While a man can afford to dress one woman well in these days, it by no means follows that he can keep half a dozen, and hence the trouble of the Mormon gentleman who sports harems. The days of home-spun and profit from woman's labor in Utah are over. Formerly, when all worked, the more wives a Mormon had, the richer he was; but now, the more he has, the poorer he will find himself. Let Brigham proclaim that Mormon women shall go back to home-spun, and see what comes of it. Many wealthy and liberal-minded Gentiles here magnanimously declare that, rather than see the Mormon ladies do without them, they will themselves buy the richest silks and satins for them. This is generous, but would hardly meet with the approval of the ladies' husbands or Brigham. A young Gentile, of good business qualities and moderate fortune, who was paying attention to a young Mormon lady, when cautioned by his friends, exclaimed, "D—n it, why should I not have the girl if I want her? I am able to keep her, and these Mormons have more wives now than they can clothe decently." There was a good deal of truth in this remark. If I wanted to

BREAK DOWN MORMONISM,

I would put a dozen French millinery stores in Salt Lake City; give General Morrow, the military commander, $15,000 or 20,000, to entertain with during the winter; and station a strong corps of good-looking young army officers at Camp Douglas.

I had intended saying something about the mines and public affairs of Utah, but this communication is already too long to admit of anything on these subjects at this time.

A. A.

The Grant Ratification Meeting at Mattoon, Ill.

MATTOON, Ill., June 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This evening the war opened. You may not know in Chicago that the war to suppress the Rebellion and abolish Slavery is raging yet. But we can assure you the evidences are very strong in that direction. The Granites were to make a grand turn-out to-night. Printed headings were extensively circulated for signatures. The following is an exact copy:

> TANNERS AND COBBLERS.
>
> We, whose names are hereto subscribed, training once more joyfully in the old Union Republican ranks, keeping step to the music of the Union, and rallying under the leaders of the glorious days gone by, proposing to move on the enemy's works immediately, and fight it out on this line if it takes all summer to make our fight effective, pledge ourselves to unite in a Grant and Wilson Club, to be known as the Mattoon Tanners and Cobblers, to help carry the old battle-bated and brightened flag once more to victory in November.

Other posters in large letters were posted up conspicuously, and great efforts made to arouse the war-spirit of ten years ago.

When the meeting assembled, B. C. Hinkell was elected Chairman; and, after appointing the usual Committees for the campaign, it was found the offices did not "hold out" to distribute one to each of the faithful; and, as there were not enough offices to "go round," and as some few had been left out of place, and as office was the prime animus of the thing, and putting down the Rebellion was the ostensible object, they then proceeded to organize in military style, by electing J. F. Drish Captain; H. S. Clark, First Lieutenant; A. D. Keller, Second Lieutenant; J. H. Harline, Orderly Sergeant; James Richardson, Quartermaster; T. E. Woods, editor of the *Journal*, Adjutant. After which, H. S. Clark was called on for a speech, and said a good soldier always obeyed his superior officer. He was followed by Judge Steel, E. Noyes, Esq., and T. E. Woods, who carried on the war vigorously.

It is not necessary to give even a synopsis of the speeches, as you can see the spirit that animated the affair by the above. The crowd was made up of boys, Democrats, Liberals, and Grantites, and numbered just 107. As this is a city of 6,000 inhabitants, you can easily see how this effort will be considered here. The Liberals are better pleased than the Grant men.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Champaign County Liberal Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Champaign County who favor the election of Greeley and Brown are invited to meet in convention at Barrett Hall, in the city of Champaign, on Saturday, June 22, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting seven delegates to represent the county in the State Liberal Republican Convention, called to meet at Springfield on the 26th inst., and transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

J. M. Davies,	E. E. Baker,
N. B. Coffman,	Dan. Bradley,
John N. Somers,	J. S. Wolfe,
J. M. Tracy,	J. L. Sweet,
J. A. Williams,	A. C. Burnham,
Pleasant Smith,	M. Carley,
B. M. Davies,	L. D Chaddon,
William Park,	J. Dickerson,
L. Eaton,	Joseph Collier,
J O Beatty,	B. Price,
O. E. Culbertson,	Richard Stribling,
Sanford Richards,	H. O. Howard,
Mark Houston,	O. B. Richards,
G. J. Hodges,	George Kimball,
Jo. E. Conklin,	F. T. Walker,
J. H. Smith,	Max M. Eppeting,
G. H. Mott,	David House.

Crops—Railroad.

PAXTON, Ill., June 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The corn, flax, oats, and wheat never looked better, and never promised a better crop. There never was so much flax and corn planted before in this county.

The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad is to be turned over to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, July 1, 1872. There is not less than two and a half million bushels of corn on this new railroad, waiting to be shipped.

X.

—The Sutro Tunnel, of Nevada, in behalf of which Congress has been vainly assailed, is now in a distance of 2,911 feet.

TEXAS.

Greeley in the Lone-Star State.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Convention of Cincinnati has met and adjourned, and it might say as did the great Cæsar, "*Veni, vidi vici.*" Thinking that perhaps the readers of THE TRIBUNE would like to know how the people of Texas receive the nomination, I have set down to inform them.

The nomination was received here by all classes and nationalities with great enthusiasm, by Democrats as well as the Republicans. A coterie of Radicals—mostly office-holders under Grant and Davis, who have the fear of removal of office by the former, and of the application of the Radical party lash by the latter—seek to ridicule and make light of the nomination.

They are a class of beings that failed to get possession of Mr. Greeley when he visited Texas last spring, and whom he so felicitously described as carpet-baggers and scallawags. Darwin would undoubtedly trace a connection between them and man, and our protests to the contrary would be in vain.

This class, however, have but little influence now, and no respect.

They hold their positions both from the Federal Government and the State, by virtue of the influence they managed to secure over the colored people during our first election, and by the false count and manipulation of the ballots. They secured this influence of the colored men by means of the Loyal Leagues, by borrowing money from them, by living on their hard earnings, and by living and sleeping with them, &c.

But Mr. Freedman has learned something during these, to the republican and honest patriot, sad years. The purely unselfish doctrine and intent of these carpet-baggers and scallawags in the developement of the freedmen, and the extreme solicitude and watchful care for their families, have set them to thinking; and the product of their reflection is, that about three fourths of them will hereafter act with the Old Republicans and Union men of the South and their former masters.

The Republicans and seven-eighths of the Democrats heartily indorse the nominee of Cincinnati. The intelligence and culture of the State are with him. In fact, the people of Texas regard the Honest Horace as their President.

Looking upon him as the noble American, the great representative of American industry, American ideas, and political reform, we invited him to come and see us. He came and saw us, called to us and about us, and dwelt among us; and we believe that his speeches and his trip here did more toward his nomination, toward presenting him correctly before the people of the country, than anything else.

The people of Texas are noble-hearted and chivalrous, and they admire courage and gallantry wherever they see them. They admire Mr. Greeley for the courage, consistency, and indominable energy with which he fought against Slavery, and for his noble-heartedness in coming forward, after the principles for which he had so long struggled had been secured, and advocating Amnesty, Peace, Harmony, and Brotherly Union.

The issues which brought on the late war are settled, and belong to the history of the past; and now let the asperities, the bitterness, and, in many instances, the wrongs, which the settlement of these issues produced, be shrouded by the mellow light of Love and Charity. Let them be buried and forgotten. The people of the South have long been willing to do this, but have been prevented by the action of the Government. The course of the present Administration has been rather to ferment than allay the bad feelings and the animosities generated by the war. It has fastened men upon us, in official places, and used the power of the Government to keep them there, who were obnoxious to the people, who were dishonest, incapable, and disreputable, and who used their official positions solely for their own selfish and venal purposes.

Greeley, by his great name, comprehensive views, and generous impulses, will heal the wounds so long festering, remove all elements of discord, and unite the South and North into one common brotherhood. Since his visit to Texas to address the State Fair Association, he has been almost idolized by the people. In fact, the Sage of Chappaqua carries the heart of Texas in his pocket.

And surely the nomination of Horace Greeley is a great step in the march of progress, and is an earnest of what the Reform party mean to do. They pass over the Soldier, and even the Statesmen, and reach up to the Philosopher,—thereby placing the politics of our country, as well as the Government, upon a higher altitude.

The homage paid to Mr. Greeley when in Texas was like that paid to the ancient Greek and Roman Generals when returning to their capitals with the trophies and prisoners from victorious battle-fields.

I have had letters from prominent and influential planters, who say that they are going to cast their votes for the Philosopher of Chappaqua, and throw their whole influence in favor of his election.

The Democratic barbecue of Galveston County, held at Dickinson's Bay, on yesterday, passed the following among other resolutions:

> That our delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Galveston on the 3d of June, be instructed to support no men as delegates to the State Convention at Corsicana, but known Greeley and Brown men, the People's candidates.

The action of all Democratic meetings in Texas, heard from, so far, is similar.

A few ultra Democrats, of the Voorhees school, are for a nomination at Baltimore; but they could be counted on one's fingers, and their influence will not have a feather's weight. It will be hard for the colored men to "go back," as they say, "on their old friend Greeley;" and I don't think the intrigues or misrepresentations of the Radicals can induce them to do it. Sumner's choice will have great influence with them, and we are anxiously waiting to see for whom it will be given.

The Germans of Houston have invited Carl Schurz to come and address them at their Annual State Volks Fest, to be held at Houston on the 13th and 14th inst.; and it is to be hoped he will accept.

Yet, whatever may be the action of individuals or Conventions, the People have at least a candidate whom they love and honor, and in whom they trust; and we are sanguine in the hope, that, on the 4th of March, 1873, we shall see the Old White Hat hanging on a peg in the White House, and the White Coat decorating the Presidential arm-chair.

CHAPPAQUA.

EXPLOSION EXPERIENCE.

Captain Pierce Blown Two Hundred Feet From the Steamer—How He Met Engineer Solomon in the Water.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, June 17.

Among the telegrams in this morning's *Gazette* will be found details of the explosion of the boilers of the raft tug D. A. McDonald, at North McGregor, at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

By the arrival of Captain W. H. Pierce, at his home in Rock Island, we are enabled to give some interesting particulars of the terrible affair. Captain Pierce had taken passage on the McDonald for La Crosse. The boat left this port for the North on Thursday evening. Robert Solomon, whose parents reside in Davenport, was one of the engineers. In all, there were thirty-two persons on board, most of them belonging to raft crews, who were being conveyed northward.

Captain Pierce was brought home on the steamer Lake Superior, which arrived yesterday morning. He was sleeping in the central state-room, on the starboard side of the McDonald, when the explosion occurred. The awful report awakened him, and in an instant, before he had time to think, he was going high in the air. He says he was blown a height of 100 feet, and landed in the river 200 feet from the steamer. A dozen or more men fell about him, and among them was Engineer Solomon, whose face was streaked with blood from a wound in his forehead, and who asked him if he was hurt. A yawl from a ferry steamer rescued the Captain; another boat picked up Solomon, and that was the last Pierce saw of him. Captain Pierce was conveyed to a hotel in South McGregor where his injuries were attended to by physicians. Three of his ribs were broken, the flesh on his thighs was torn, and his body was badly bruised from head to feet. He received all the attention possible, and when the Superior came along, he was put aboard for home. The officers gave him the kindest of treatment. He suffers considerably of course, but is in a fair way of recovery.

Engineer Solomon was not seriously injured, he telegraphed to his parents that he was all right. He was on watch and was standing on the guards when the boilers burst, and was hurled straight over the water the same distance the Captain was carried. He informed the officers of the Superior that he should demand the fullest investigation into the affair. Just before the explosion he tested the steam gauges, and there was no indication of anything like the pressure the boat's license allowed the boilers to carry. He stated that from the first he considered the boilers somewhat defective, and was very careful with them when on duty.

The McDonald was built at Le Claire last winter by J. W. Vansant & Son, and had been leased this season by them for raft towing. She had taken one raft from LaCrosse to St. Louis, and was on her way back to take another one. She was the fastest tug on the river.

A Singular Accident.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier, June 14.

One of the most singular accidents of which we have learned for many a day happened on the 8th inst., at the camp of Durham & Whipple, on the J. L. and S. Railroad, near the Rifle River. A young man named Charles Denham, in the employ of the firm, was with others engaged in digging a well at a point about 10 rods from the railroad track. The well was sunk 12 feet deep in clay, when a strata of sand was found, in which a further depth of eight feet had been attained, when a train passing so shook the earth as to cause the sand to cave (the clay retaining its position), burying Durham out of sight. It was several moments before the sand was excavated, so as to expose the head of the unfortunate man, it being buried at least 18 inches in depth. Strange to say, he was alive, and the work was rapidly progressing for his recovery from his living tomb, when another slide of sand occurred, again completely covering Denham's head. Active were the steps taken, and lively the work which was done in again uncovering the head of the buried man, and a rope was, at his own request, placed under his arms, and an endeavor made to extricate him. While this was being done, a third slide occurred, again burying Denham in a living tomb. By active exertion his head was again uncovered, and no further effort made to remove the sand until a curb could be constructed, which being placed about him, the work of his release proceeded to a happy completion. A half minute more delay, however, would have been attended with fatal results. Dunham is again at work, apparently suffering no inconvenience from his entombment.

LAKE ONTARIO AGITATED.

The Water Rises and Falls Several Feet in a Calm—Continuance of the Disturbance for Half a Day.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 15.

The rise and fall of the waters of Lake Ontario are occasionally subjects of observation and remark. The waters in this lake, as well as in others of the great chain of lakes between the States and Canada, are sometimes much lower than at others, and without apparently any sufficient cause for the variation. The waters have been low this season, leaving, in still water, considerbly more dry land on the shore than in years past. In the last thirty years (and perhaps longer, we speak from our recollection), there have been reports at intervals, of a sudden rising and depression of the water of the lake, lasting some minutes, and in one instance we believe the agitation continued for about an hour or more. The phenomenon was observed at the same time at Oswego, Pultneville, Eagle Harbor and at other points, but the period of the occurrence has generally been so brief, or the observers took such brief notice of what they observed, that the moment has been regarded by many as in great part, if not entirely imaginary. Those, however, who have given the subject attention and noted the facts stated by the various observers, and at different times, have a well settled belief that the waters of Lake Ontario are at times greatly agitated, rising and falling in a singular manner, and in absence of storm or other apparent cause for the commotion.

We have now to record a remarkable instance of the rising and recession of the waters of the lake, noticed by parties and under circumstances that admit of no hallucination or mistake. On Thursday of this week, several well-known gentlemen of this city, in company with their families, went down to Charlotte to enjoy a day of fishing. They crossed over to the east pier, and while some of the party were engaged near the beach with a seine in taking minnows, and where the water was ordinarily two feet deep or more, their boat suddenly grounded and the water receded, leaving the surroundings nothing but a sand bank. This unaccountable freak of the water they thought very singular, and it was the occasion of some jovial remarks. The gentlemen strolled down the pier toward the lake, and, in a short time, on looking back where they had left the stranded boat, they discovered it afloat and dashing about in apparently deep water. With some difficulty the boat was secured, and the drawing of the seine for minnows again commenced; but in twenty minutes the boat was hard aground again, and all were positive they had not rowed into shallow water. By this time the party became interested in the ebbing and flowing of the lake tide, and for three hours watched this singular tidal wave. The ebb and flow occurred every twenty minutes; that is, for ten minutes the water would gradually recede, then commence rising, and continue to rise for about ten minutes. The water rose two feet and three or four inches above the ordinary level, then receded about the same distance below the usual level, making a variation in the height of the water of nearly or quite four feet and a half every twenty minutes. The water flowed up the beach some five rods beyond the point touched in still water, and it flowed back ten rods beyond the ordinary water edge; thus the ebb and flow covered or laid bare the beach for fifteen rods. The water of the river at the steam-boat landing rose twenty-two inches above the level. Boards, flood-wood, and logs that lay along the river high and dry previously, were washed out into the lake. Until the squall came up at half-past 5 or 6 o'clock, the wind was in the east, and with only a gentle breeze; and the lake was still, and the waters calm apparently, upon the surface, beyond the piers.

On the approach of a shower just at evening, which was accompanied by a high wind, our friends left their point of observation; how long, therefore, after 5 o'clock this ebbing and flowing continued is not known. It is presumed this unusual phenomenon was observed at other points along the lake, both on the south and north shores, and if noticed as carefully as by our informants, we hope their statements will be published. We leave the philosopher and scientist to explain the cause.

A CLEAN SHIRT.

What Befel a Young Man in the Sunol Tunnel—The Peril of Changing Linen in the Cars.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 7.

A good story came in with the overland train on Monday night. Among the passengers was a young man possessed of a judicious spirit of economy and a pardonable share of vanity. The judicious economy was made manifest to the other occupants of the car by the fact that the young man wore plain clothing and a single Cheviot shirt all the way from Chicago; and for the pardonable vanity—well, how that became apparent is where the joke comes in. He had only been to the East on a visit, and the girl he left behind him had been notified in advance of his approach, and, in company with a few other friends, was to meet him at Niles' Station.

Visions of rapture floated through his brain, and seating himself in a secluded corner of the car, he poured forth his spirit's gladness in a gush of melody, somewhat as thus:

> "Home again, home again,
> From a foh-boh-reign shore;
> And oh! it fil's my so-o oul with joy,
> To me-he-eet my friends once more."

Suddenly he hushed his notes of joy and reached for his carpet-bag.

The appalling idea flashed across his mind that the shirt which had done him so much good service—which had clung to him during the toilsome journey across two thousand miles of mountain, plain, and desert—was not exactly the thing to appear in when one wished to intensify an already good impression. It certainly wouldn't be the clean thing, he said to himself—it wouldn't be justice to the shirt. So he resolved to change it. But how? The car contained several lady passengers, and they watched everything that was going on around them with an assiduity that did honor to the sex. "Ah, ha! str-r-r-rategy, my boy!" said this resolute young man unto himself. "The tunnel—we are approaching the tunnel. With good management I can do the deed in the long tunnel just beyond Sunol;" and with a heavenly smile on his manly features he gracefully lifted his carpet-bag from the floor, unlocked it, and drew forth a snowy shirt, with nice frilled bosom. Then from another recess drew he a little packet, containing a pair of handsome sleeve-buttons and a set of studs, which were quickly adjusted in their proper places. Casting a careful glance from the window, he saw that the train was not far from the tunnel, where the metamorphosis was to take place, so he turned his back upon the other passengers, and began to loosen sundry buttons—in short, prepared to shuck himself. Presently the eventful moment came. The iron horse plunged into the deep recesses of the tunnel, and the car was surrounded in impenetrable darkness. Presently a ray of light gleamed in fantastic shapes along the ragged wall of the tunnel, and by its faint glimmer a struggling figure was discernible in the direction of the young man's seat. As the light became stronger its gyrations grew more frantic. Its great long arms, incased in white, thrashed wildly about, as though in the agony of despair, and finally when, with a shriek of joy the engine dashed into the dazzling sunlight, it sank into its seat apparently crushed with mortification and chagrin.

The ladies screamed with terror, and hid their blushes at the unusual apparition. Strong men crushed their handkerchiefs into their mouths, and nearly choked with emotion. The figure reclined motionless on the soft cushion, until some one with more courage than the rest, advanced to ascertain who and what it was. Finally, the terrible truth was revealed. The white covering was lifted, and from beneath appeared the features of our young friend, clothed with carnation's richest hue. The mystery was soon explained. He had gotten the Cheviot off, but, alas! in his hurry and excitement, he had forgotten to undo the collar fastening of the elegant white-frilled front. Horror! It would not go over his head!

—A murder story has just reached us from Brazil, the effect of jealousy in Paris. A young couple, the Marquis de Mello and wife, occupied, lately, rooms at the Grand Hotel, and dined at the *table d'hote*. A Moldavian officer sat near them at table; the husband was siezed with jealousy without provocation save that a pretty woman always draws attention. In a moment of rage he told her he would one day give her the pleasure of a long *tete-a-tete* with her admirer. The innocent wife protested, and the young couple went back to Brazil. The officer, in his travels, went there, never thinking of the *table d'hote* beauty. One morning the Marquis came in late to breakfast, and sitting down before a silver-covered dish, said: "I told you in Paris I would give you some day a long *tete-a-tete* with your *adorer*." Then lifting the cover he showed the officer's head on a bed of parsley. He then drew a revolver, shot her, and afterwards himself.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19.

In the local markets, affairs were in a very muddled and unsatisfactory condition, to-day, in consequence of the failure, yesterday, of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., which was followed by two more of minor importance to-day. It is not improbable that still others will follow, and there seems to be a plentiful lack of confidence among the grain speculators as regards each other. It is now reported that the legal counsel of Messrs C., P. & Co advise them to pay no attention to their contracts in the form of "puts" on oats, but, as these are regular contracts, on which money has been paid, it is difficult to see how they can avoid the legal obligation to settle or compromise with their creditors on those as well as other debts.

Money continues easy in this market, but in the present panicky condition of the grain markets, the banks will necessarily be obliged to require larger margins on collaterals of grain receipts, and the tendency will not only be to discourage speculations in grain, but to depress prices. A large amount of grain, and particularly oats, has by the collapse of yesterday, been left on the hands of parties who have advanced on them, and will be obliged to realize soon to get the use of their money. Whether they attempt to do so in this market, or by shipping grain to New York, the effect to depress prices will be to some extent in the same direction.

New York exchange was sold between banks to-day at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount, being depressed by the demand for currency, which is getting very scarce in this market. Some of the banks are ordering currency from New York.

CANADIAN CANAL AND RAILROAD PROJECTS.

A few days ago we referred in this column of THE TRIBUNE to the passage in the Dominion Parliament of a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals at the close of this first session of the Dominion Parliament. Lord Lisgar, the Governor General, referred to this appropriation in the following words, which will be fully indorsed by everybody in the States bordering on the lakes:

"Few who have not considered the subject have any adequate conception how large an extent of economical advantage the possession of great navigable rivers like the St Lawrence and its tributaries comprise. The outlay you have sanctioned on their improvement and on that of the auxiliary canals is a safe investment, and will be amply and speedily repaid by an augmented volume of trade flowing down all the channels opened to its course; for it will be swollen by the confluence of your own accumulating productions with those of your Western neighbors. It is highly satisfactory that the condition of the revenue is so prosperous as to enable you to advance the interests of the country by commencing the construction of these works at once without delay or misgiving."

Lord Lisgar also refers to the scheme of a Canadian Pacific Railroad in the following terms:

"You have wisely matured the conditions for carrying a railway to the shores of the Pacific, which will open a pathway for England, as well in peace as in war, to the East, and will, I hope, be productive of most essential benefits to this country, by giving facilities to traffic of all descriptions, enhancing the value of public lands, promoting their settlement, and drawing closer the ties which bind the sister Provinces together by easier access and multiplied intercourse."

In regard to this enterprise, it is not improbable that the Canadian desire for independence of the Pacific railroads in United States territory will get them into the ownership of a very unprofitable elephant of a railroad for which there is no demand, either as an avenue of commerce or as a means of strategy in war.

DEFACED OR DESTROYED BONDS.

An act having been passed by Congress for the issue of new United States bonds, in lieu of such as may have been defaced, or either partly or wholly destroyed, the acting Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular requesting parties presenting claims to present proof in accordance with the act, showing the amount, number, date, and class of each security; if registered, the name of the party to whom payable, and, if assigned, the name of the assignor and assignee, of whom purchased, and the consideration paid, the cause and manner of destruction. Proofs of title, etc., may be made by affidavits, duly authenticated, and by such other evidence as may be in the possession of the party. All affidavits and evidence should be transmitted to the Secretary's office, without unnecessary delay, upon receipt of which the papers will be referred to the proper officer for his decision.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL DISGUSTED.

Secretary Boutwell's scheme for another syndicate in marketing low-rate-of-interest bonds in Europe and paying the interest in London, having entirely failed, it is represented that he has become disgusted with finances and says he will not remain in General Grant's second term Cabinet should the President be re-elected, and it is already given out that he will be a candidate against Banks Dawes, and Butler for Senator Wilson's place should it be vacated. Mr. Boutwell's many mistakes in his career as Finance Minister would render it prudent for him to disclaim a desire for a place in anybody's Cabinet next year.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119⅛	119⅝
5-20s of '62	113⅞	114⅜
5-20s of '64	113⅞	114⅜
5-20s of '65	114⅛	114⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅞	117⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅝	117⅛
10 40s	110⅛	....
United States 5s, (new issue)	112⅛	....
United States Currency 6s	114	114½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold Exchange		113⅜
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@109⅝@110¼	109⅞@110⅝

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Money easy at 3@4.

Gold dull and heavy at 113⅜@113⅝. Loans 1@4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $33,000,000. Exports to-day, $300,000. Treasury disbursements $132,000. Governments quiet, ⅛@⅜ lower. The Treasury bought only $921,900 of the $3,000,000 offered at 113 55-100@113 62-100.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks active and higher. Erie sold up from 51 to 55⅜ closing at 55. Canton to par. Quicksilver to 40, with general advance of near 1 per cent throughout the list. The market closed strong with an advancing tendency. A Washington despatch says, of the three calls of 5 20s for redemption there remains outstanding $8,000,000.

It is rumored that the famous bargain of Daniel Drew to sell 50,000 shares of Erie at 55 deliverable any time to December 31, has been compromised, and the money withdrawn from the Trust Company.

The German houses have made large purchases of Erie.

It is rumored that General McClellan, S L. M Barlow, William B. Duncan, Samuel D Babcock, Watts Sherman, Charles L. Gibson and Cowans, and E H. Green are likely to enter the new direction, and the first named be President, and close running arrangements be made with the Atlantic & Great Western, possibly the lease of the latter to the Erie. Other reports mention Blackstone of the Chicago & Alton, and Joy of the Michigan Central for the Erie Presidency, but the first statement is generally believed.

It is reported, that the Canal Commissioners of the State have decided to pay in coin the bonds due in July.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	119⅝	Coups, '67	115⅜
Coups, '62	114⅛	Coups, '68	116⅜
Coups, '64	114⅛	10 40s	111⅛
Coups, '65	114⅞	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coups, '65 (new)	115⅞	New 5s	112⅛
State bonds:			
Missouris	97	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	33¼
New Tennessees	72½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	99½	St. Paul	52⅛
W. U. Tel	74⅝	St Paul preferred	77
Quicksilver	39½	Wabash	75⅛
Adams Express	97⅛	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo	90⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅛
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	73	Terre Haute	27
United States Ex	85⅛	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	68⅛	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97⅞	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. C. scrip	97⅞	O. & M.	46⅛
Erie	55	C., C. & C.	94
Erie preferred	78	C., B & Q	129
Harlem	119⅞	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem preferred	125	Indiana Central	34⅞
Michigan Central	119⅞	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91⅞	Union Pacific stocks	37⅞
Northwestern	71⅞	Union Pacific bonds	93⅛
N. W. pfd (ex-div.)	90	Cent Pacific bonds	105
Rock Island	109⅞	Del Lack & West'n	107⅞
New Jersey Central	109⅞	B., H. & Erie	8⅞

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, June 19.

CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ½ Lots 26 to 28 in Grigg's s w ¼ Section 34, 39, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $4,500.

Hastings st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $1,000.

Rucker st, bet Milwaukee av and Augusta st, e f, 24x93½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $1,000.

Taylor st, bet May st and Centre av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 18; consideration, $2,000.

Ewing st, bet Blue Island av and Halsted st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 18; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 8, in Larned's s e ¼ of n w ¼ Section 34, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $1,680.

Lot 15, in Foss' Block 2, Ashland Second Addition, dated April 20; consideration, $4,750.

Lot 17, in Block 2, in Rogers' n e ¼ s e ¼ Section 4, 39, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $2,600.

Clinton st, bet Bunker and Twelfth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 8; consideration, $3,400.

Chicago av, near Chase st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 19; consideration, $1,750.

Sangamon st, 145 ft s of Tylor st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated June 19; consideration, $3,375.

Peoria st, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 1; consideration, $6,000.

Kendall st, between Polk and Birch sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 14; consideration, $2,500.

Bickerdike st, se cor of Fourth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $2,750.

Lot 11, in Eckel's et al Block 12, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $725.

Lot 8, in same, dated April 22; consideration, $725.

West Lake st, between Halsted and Green sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 10; consideration, $6,250.

Wood st, near Rebecca st, e f, 24x127 ft, dated May 29; consideration, $550.

North ½ Lot 11, Diversey's Block 54, Section 33, 40, 14; dated Nov. 21, 1871; consideration, $850.

Hamilton av, near Eden st, w f, 25 ft, dated June 8; consideration, $800.

Michigan av, near Ames st, e f, 75 ft to alley; dated May 24; consideration, $10,500.

Lot 20 in Block 2 of Block 2 s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 19; consideration, $[illegible]00.

Clayton st, 75 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $700.

Burnside st, [illegible] Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts e f, 48 feet to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $1,800.

Undivided ½ Lots 25, 26, 31, and 32 in Block 7, and Lots 33, 34, 39 and 40 in Block 9 of United States Bank Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $40,000.

Lot 36 in Block 10 same addition, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 9, of Hodge's Sub-division of Sherman's sub ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $1,950.

Lots 20 and 21 in Block 5, same, dated May 11; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 18 and 19 in Crane's Block 6 U S. Bank Add, dated June 1; consideration, $2,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 31, of Dunaway's Block 1, in Pryor's ne ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14 dated June 12; consideration, $550.

Lot 22, in Block 29, in Kimbark's Add to Hyde Park, dated April 18; consideration, $3,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 4 and 8 to 14, in Block 9, also Lots 1 to 17, and Lot 14, in Block 10, in town of Schleswig, dated June 18; consideration, $9,600.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6 030	8 117	7,082	8 434
Wheat, bu	37 826	48 816	38 314	17 000
Corn, bu	208,640	266 860	357,208	239,046
Oats, bu	122 990	25,948	21,548	600
Rye, bu	1,109	1,886	500	....
Barley, bu	2,690	350	1,200	....
Grass seed, lbs	19,770	1,440	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	5,790	20,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	2,100	....	39 880	....
Cured meats, lbs	13,330	3,695	150,000	112,034
Beef, brls	76	4	....	10
Pork, brls	14	....	4	12
Lard, lbs	7 390	12,920	116,000	59 000
Tallow, lbs	11,970	8 650	....	101 000
Butter, lbs	77 418	63 540	42,500	8 800
Live hogs, No	10 788	8,441	12 330	6 010
Cattle, No	3,136	2,974	2,982	1,234
Sheep, No	227	1 63[illegible]	....	....
Hides, lbs	118 387	53,600	22,300	90,610
Highwines, brls	236	221	239	200
Wool, lbs	178 100	492,594	155,810	232,848
Potatoes, bu	1 396	1,544	600	....
Lumber, m	3,427	3,481	2,306	2,947
Shingles, m	2,944	2 900	2,550	3,285
Lath, m	145	244	164	238
Salt, brls	....	....	790	1,502

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 200 bu corn; 115 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 62 cars wheat, 325 cars and 30,200 bu corn, 145 cars oats, 2 cars barley. Total, (534 cars) 209,000 bu.

Weakness and excitement were the rule in produce circles on 'Change to-day. The sudden collapse of the oats corner yesterday, and the accompanying break in wheat caused a more general calling for margins than has been witnessed in this city for a long time past, and a great deal of money was put up by the "longs," with the Treasurer of the Board of Trade, while those who could not deposit margins sold out, or were sold out, making the session a very active one. It was a day of wide-spread distrust, every man seeming to fear the stability of his fellow, and stories were afloat early, that several operators had failed. There was, however, but a very narrow foundation for these reports, as only two firms gave up the truncheon to-day, so far as heard from.

We did an unintentional injustice this morning to a gentleman named Noyes, in speaking of him as a member of the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co He was a member of the firm for some years, but withdrew seven months ago; the notice of dissolution was published in THE TRIBUNE on last Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Noyes had no part in the attempt to corner the oat market.

It is much to be desired that the Board of Trade will push to a successful issue the attempt recently made to abolish the warehouse monopoly, as the best preventive of future corners in grain. That body is too apt to ignore questions of great commercial moment, on the same principle as that which actuated the darkey who would not mend his roof,—because he could not do it when it rained, and in fine weather there was no occasion for it. The Board has several times grown virtuously indignant on occasions like that through which it has just passed, but seldom continues action after the market returns to its normal condition. It is a case of "resolve, and re-resolve, and die the same."

In the present case there is hope for something better. The subject has been taken up by a few men who will present it to the Board at no distant day. Then will come the danger of "tabling" the matter till the next corner lays a few more flat on their backs. The Board as a body, does not seem to be fully alive to the fact that every such derangement of commerce as is produced by a corner is followed by a collapse that works a much greater injury to the many than the profit obtained by the few, if a corner is successful, so that even if some should make a profit, the permission of such scenes is contrary to true policy. But the argument against it is overwhelming, when we remember that the effect of the corners in oats is only a sample of the lot that generally falls to those who attempt to run corners. It is little better than the attempt to commit suicide, which is an undoubted crime, while it has the additional disadvantage that it entails ruin upon many others, while the suicide often hurts no one but himself.

The demand for groceries was only moderately active, though in comparison with the preceding days of the week, the volume of business exhibited a respectable increase. In values, there were few changes, a further advance of ⅛c in powdered and crushed sugars being the only alteration worthy of note. The market for refined sugars is greatly excited, and, as the strike among the refiners bids fair to become general, prices may be expected to go still higher. Coffees advanced ½c in New York, yesterday, and prices here were exceedingly firm in consequence, though quotations were unchanged. Syrups, rice, spices, and soaps ruled steady. Teas remain dull, the tendency of prices being downward. There was only a limited inquiry for butter, and although the receipts seem to be falling off some, the market continues weak and unsettled; especially so for low grades, the supply of which is large. Grain bags are in good request, and remain firm at the late advance, or at 40½c for Stark; 39c for Ludlow; 37c for Royal River, and at 36c for American. Cheese was dull, with prices weak and tending lower. In the fish, fruits, hay, hides and leather markets there were no important changes. The market for lumber at the yards exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and a firm feeling was developed. The stocks of the better descriptions are improving. Hard wood grades continue quiet. There was a good demand for metals and tinners' stock and iron, while for nails and naval stores a light inquiry existed. Wool was in better request, and quotations ruled stronger. Cooperage, beans, and broom corn were dull. Potatoes and poultry were in less active demand, and dealers were weak in their views.

Highwines were firmer. The market opened nominally dull at 84c, but with a better order demand, and light offerings, closed strong at 84½c bid. Sales were 150 brls at 84c and 150 brls at 84½c.

Lake freights were active, and ½c higher, the breakage of the corner in oats having created a demand for more freight-room to carry out the grain. Hence, owners were able to command an advance, especially as there is no surplus of vessels offering. A total of sixteen charters was reported (including some taken last evening), which will carry out 184,000 bu corn, and 240,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 8½@9c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, and 13½c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 22½@23c to New York.

Provisions were more active. Mess pork was weak, in sympathy with grain, several holders being anxious to sell out, especially as the receipts of hogs are again on the increase, and there is no shipping demand for pork; prices declined about 7½@10c per brl. Lard was quiet, but steady. Meats were in some demand, and firm at former quotations, the general impression among holders being that several shipping orders are here for meats. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.30; do seller July, $12 40@12 42½; do seller August, $12.55@12.55; do seller December, nominal. Lard, cash or seller June, $8 77½@8.75; do seller July, $8 65; summer lard, $8 00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4½@4¾c for shoulders, and 6¼c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@10½c for summer, and 8½@9½c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller July at $12 50; 3,000 brls do at $12.47½; 2,500 brls do at $12 45; 1,000 brls do at $12.40; 1,000 tcs lard at $8 75; 50 tcs summer do at $8 12½; 40,000 lbs short ribs at $6 25; 30,000 lbs do at $6.16¼; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c out of pickle.

Flour was dull and weak. Buyers held off, in view of the weakness in wheat, while holders were understood to be willing to concede a decline of 25c per brl if they could have found purchasers. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10 50; 50 brls do at $9 00; 175 brls spring extras at $8 00; 100 brls do at $7 75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 550 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $11.00, on track; and 100 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $2 60.

Wheat was much more active than for several days past, but weak, declining some 8c per bu further, making a total drop of 20c per bu within a week. Numerous parties were selling out, the cause being a general lack of confidence in present prices. Wheat has been buoyed up for some time past by a few leading parties who took hold of all on the market, apparently believing it to be good property, as there is very little left in the country. In the last particular they were correct, but notwithstanding this fact, the markets to the eastward refused to respond, and the consequence is that our stocks have steadily increased, in the face of small receipts, as shippers could not operate except at a loss. The near approach of harvest has made some of these holders nervous, and they commenced to sell out, which broke down prices. Then the inevitable call for margins, yesterday and to-day, caught many operators on the fly, and they were obliged to throw their property on the market for what it would fetch, which produced a further decline and resulted in two failures. At the reduced prices the short interest filled in liberally, and the shippers also took hold rather freely for the first time in some weeks, raising the hope that our stock of $1,200,000 bu will be materially reduced before this year's crop begins to come in. Seller July opened at $1 39½, declined to $1 36, advanced to $1 38½, and fell spasmodically to 133, closing at $1 34⅞. Seller the month sold at $1 33@1.37½ being offered 1c below July, but closed at $1.35. Seller August sold at $1 32@1 35½, and seller July the year, at $1 20@1 21. Cash sales were reported of 1,300 bu No 1 spring, at $1.38; 1,200 bu do at $1 37½; 27,000 bu No 2 spring at $1,37; 15,000 bu do at $1 36½; 30,000 bu do at $1 36¼; 32,000 bu do at $1 35½; 11,200 bu do at $1 35; 10 000 bu do at $1.34½; 15,000 bu do at $1 35; 20,000 bu do at $1 34½; 50 000 bu do at $1 34; 5,000 bu do at $1.33½; 5,000 bu do at $1 33; 2,800 bu by sample at $1.33. Total 163,100 bu.

Corn was active but weak, declining 1c per bu, though most of the trading was done at about ½c below the average market of yesterday. The receipts were not large, but the weather was fine, promising a good crop, and the removal of the embargo here caused by the corners, promised to increase the receipts of corn, making them nearly double of what they are at present. Then the advance in lake freights tended to make shippers cautious, while the weakness in wheat and oats, and the excitement there, drew off a great deal of attention that would otherwise have been bestowed on corn. The buying to-day was principally done by the short interest. Seller July opened at 44½c, and declined to 44¼c at the close. Seller the month was slow at 43½@43¾c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 43½c. Seller August sold at 46@46½c, and seller September at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 24,400 bu No 2 at 43½c; 4,800 bu do at 43⅜c; 16,800 bu do at 43⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 43¾c; 15,000 bu do 43¼c; 55,000 bu do at 43⅞c; 4,400 bu rejected at 39½c; 2,800 bu do at 39c; 800 bu by sample at 33c; 800 bu do at 33c; 400 bu no grade at 30c. Total, 178,400 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and a shade stronger than at the close yesterday. The collapse of the corner has brought oats down to what is considered to be a fair price, and shippers took hold rather freely, though New York was quoted heavy and inactive. The difference between the two markets to-day was nearly 20c per bu. There was another reason for firmness to-day. The weakness yesterday was in large part due to the fact that many holders sold out to "protect" themselves, and that element was not at work to-day to any considerable extent, though the sellers were numerous, especially for oats that have been kept out of the market by Chandler & Co. till yesterday. The receipts of oats are expected to be less now, and the stock in store will probably diminish rapidly. Seller the month opened at 30½c, and closed at 31½c. Seller July sold at 31@31½c, and seller August at 29@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 31½c; 12,000 bu at 31¼c; 170,000 bu at 31c; 7,600 bu at 30⅞c; 5,400 bu at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 28½c. Total, 200,600 bu.

There was very little talk about the collapsed corner in oats to-day, but the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of pushing the thing through a little farther than is often done in the case of Board of Trade failures. Of course many remarks were made and many surmises indulged in, which it would not be proper to print. The rumor that Mr. Chandler intends to repudiate his puts or privileges, on the ground that they are illegal transactions, may be unfounded; if that ground should be taken it would, perhaps result in a storm of indignation that it may be difficult to allay. Meanwhile, the oats are being moved out, and the equines can now join Mr. Chandler in one sentiment, at least, *Jam satis*.

Rye was quiet and weak, in an utter absence of orders. Sales were 1,200 bu Nos 1 and 2, at 67½c; 1,200 bu do, at 66; and 800 bu by sample, at 48c—total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was dull and inactive. There is now nothing doing in this grain, the market is entirely nominal, at about 50c for No. 2, 45c for No. 3, and 40c for rejected.

The circular of Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, averages the May yield of petroleum at 18,232 brls; the number of wells drilling at the close of May, at 339, and the stock of crude in the producing region at 1,203 649 brls.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12 00	$12 25
Mess pork, seller July	....	12 37½
Mess pork, seller August	....	12 57½
Mess pork, seller December	....	12.85
Lard, cash or seller the month	....	....
Lard, seller July	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller June	1 34	1.35
Wheat, seller July	1 36½	1.36⅝
Wheat, seller August	1 35⅝	1.36
Wheat, seller the year		1 20
Corn, cash or seller June	43⅛	43¼
Corn, seller July	44⅛	44⅜
Corn, seller August	46⅛	46⅜
Corn, seller September	46½	47
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller June	30½	31
Oats, seller July	31⅛	31½
Oats, seller August	....	....

LATEST.

In the afternoon pork was weak, lard inactive, oats steady, and wheat and corn in fair demand and firmer. Sales on the call were 500 brls mess pork seller July at $12 37½; 500 brls do seller August at $12.55; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 5,000 bu wheat seller July at $1.36½; 10 000 bu at $1.36; 5,000 bu at $1 36½; 10,000 bu at $1.36⅝; 1,000 bu at $1 37½; 25,000 bu seller August at $1 35½; 10,000 bu seller the year at $1 20½; 5,000 bu at $1.20½; 5,000 bu at $1.20. Corn, 5,000 bu at 43½c; 10,000 bu seller July at 44⅛c; 50 000 bu do at 44¼c; 10,000 bu do at 44⅛c; 25,000 bu seller August at 46⅛c; 10,000 bu at 46⅛c. Oats, 10,000 bu at 31c; 75,000 bu seller July at 31⅛c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19.

BUTTER—Very little was doing in the market for this staple to-day, the extremely warm weather operating to check the demand. Prices were weak and unsettled, but without further quotable decline. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Cotton goods remain very firm, as the demand is now active, and bids fair to continue so for some time to come. Other goods in the list were quoted quiet and steady. Prices range as follows: Stark, 40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a large inquiry from all quarters, and quotations were firm as follows: Stucco, $2 75@2.90; New York stucco casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; cement, $1 75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble, dust, $1 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand ₱ brl $3 00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50 00; building brick, $8 00@11.00; fire clay, $4 00@5 00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52		25 50
32x54 to 34x56		27 50
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		32 00

BROOM CORN—Trade was a shade more active at previous quotations. The stocks are fair. $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75 00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160 00; and brush, $100 00@160 00.

BEANS—Dealers reported a light inquiry, and prices were easy at the following range: $1 50@2 75 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@3.30 for navy.

BERRIES—Raspberries were in liberal supply and the offerings were generally in poor condition, being soft and mouldy, and prices were lower; sales ranged at 8@10c. Strawberries in abundance; the receipts were not so large as yesterday, but there was a large amount left over from yesterday, and prices were decidedly lower. Large sales were made yesterday afternoon at 8c, while this morning sales ranged at 6@10c, according to quality. Gooseberries unsalable at almost any price. Sales—35 cases raspberries at 10c; 11 cases at 9c; 45 cases at 8c; 25 cases at 6c; 32 cases at 5c; 526 cases strawberries at 10c; 375 cases at 9½c; 975 cases at 9c; 513 cases at 8c; 175 cases at 7c; 8 cases at 6c; 40 cases Quarga at 5c; 21 cases at 7c; 31 cases Indiana at 7½c; 100 cases do at 6c; 73 bu gooseberries at 75c@$1 40.

CHERRIES—There was a better supply on the market and prices lower. Sales 30 cases sour at 10c. 20 cases at 8c, 25 bu at $3.00, 20 bu (½ bu) at 65@75c, 5 cases sweet at 12½, 5 cases do at 15c.

CHEESE—Business was dull to-day, the extreme heat operating unfavorably. There was no change in prices, but the market was lacking in strength and the present tendency is unmistakably downward. Stocks are liberal. We quote: New York factory, new, 13@14; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—Was inactive at former rates. We continue to quote: Lehigh lump, $10 50; Lehigh prepared, $10 00; Lackawanna, $8 00; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6 50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8 50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Trade was light and almost wholly on interior account. There was no change of importance in values. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The demand continues of a light character, and prices are almost nominal. We quote: Pork barrels, $1 25@1.35; lard tierces, $1 75@1 85; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@40c; staves and headings, $17 50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22 00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was dull and weak at 11@12c per doz.

FISH—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this market to-day, and previous rates were steady and unchanged. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5 25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5 00@5 25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 25@9 50; No. 1 bay, $8 25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 50@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 50@6 75; No 1 shore kits, $1 85@1 90; No 1 bay, $1 45@1 50; family kits, $1 10@1 20; bank cod, $5 50@5.75; George's cod, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS — DRIED — Dealers report a dull trade, with prices generally firm. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3 30@3 40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8⅜@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@12½.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in active demand at $3.00@3.10 per box.

GROCERIES—The leading features of the grocery market were substantially the same as noted in yesterday's report. Refined sugars are still very much excited, and continue to advance, as the strike, which was at first confined to the New York refiners, is extending to other cities, and threatens to become general. Coffees are also exceedingly firm, and a further advance seems imminent, as prices were quoted ½c higher in New York yesterday. Syrups, spices, soaps, and other articles in the list, ruled steady. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@25¾c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 25@26½c; Costa Rica, 25½@25¾c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Caroline, 9@10½c.

SUGARS—Powdered and crushed, at 14½@15c; granulated, 13½@14c; A, standard, at 13@13½c; No. 2, at 12¾@13c; B, at 12½@12¾c; X C. at 12½@12¾c; C, at 11½@12c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 9½@10½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans choice at 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, 25@30c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, at 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1 10@1.15.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 6½@7½c; White Lilly, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6⅛@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—New apples in better supply. Sales—50 boxes (½ bu) new apples at 30c; 14 baskets at $1.00; 200 boxes Mississippi at $1.25.

HAY—The market was again dull to-day, and weak, as the supply was large, and in excess of all demands. There was a moderate local demand and some inquiry for shipment South, with which exception there was no considerable movement. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $16 00@18.00; do, loose, pressed, $15 00@17.00; prairie pressed, $10 00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $15 00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm, under light receipts and a good demand, at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged two thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was again fairly active, and, under favorable advices from the East, prices ruled firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7c	
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 9-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10	@15 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian, No. 1 stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@ 6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—Trade was fair and the market was firmer at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was considerable doing in this branch of the market, and quotations were steady as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market dull at former prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@ 30
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6 37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5 50@6 12½

NAILS—The inquiry is large, yet prices are weak, a few holders effecting sales upon the basis of $5 37½ rates; 60d, $5.50; 8d ₱ keg, $5 75; 6d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₱ keg $6 25; 3d, ₱ keg, $7.00; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Linseed was easy, with which exception the market ruled steady and firm. We quote: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1 00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—There was an active demand for most articles in the list, and prices were firm all around. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12 50
Snow White	11.00
Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Was in meagre demand, and under a good supply, prices ruled easy, as follows: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 10c.

POTATOES—There was less activity in the demand, and dealers were weak in their views at the following range of prices: 40@45c for Western, and 25@30c for mixed Western.

SALT—There was a moderate movement in this market on shipping account, and a firm feeling prevailed. We quote: Saginaw fine, $1 75; Onondaga fine, $1 75; coarse salt, $1 75; coarse Diamond C, $1 85; dairy without bags, $3 00; do with bags, $3 75; Aston dairy, per bag, $4 50.

SEEDS—This market was quiet at about Tuesday's figures: Millet at $2 10@2 25, and Hungarian at $2 25@2.50; timothy at $2.80@2.90 for fair to good; $3 00@3 10 for prime; clover at $5.00@5 25; buckwheat, $1 40@1.50.

TEAS—Only a limited demand exists for teas, and the market is weak, with a declining tendency. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1 20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1 00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair inquiry, and the market was quoted steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 50@60c.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus unsalable. Peas and string beans in large supply, and holders anxious to sell at almost any price bid, rather than have them spoil on their hands. Other descriptions in large supply and lower. Sales 20 doz beets at 40c; 25 doz carrots at 30c; 65 doz cabbage at $1.25, 50 doz do at $1.00; 25 bu string beans at 35c, 170 bu do at 40c, 25 bu do at 50c; 20 doz soup bunches at 30@40c; 100 doz cucumbers at 30c; 40 brls onions at $5 00, 20 brls at $5.50; 70 bu peas at 40@60c; 8 boxes (½ bu) Cobden tomatoes at $2 50.

VEAL—Sales 21 at 6@8c, 2 poor at 3½c.

WOOD—Was firm at the following rates: Beech, $9.00@10 00; maple, $10 50@11.00; hickory, $11.50@12 00; slabs, $6 00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues in light inquiry, but prices are firmer, although unchanged. The stocks are improving. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@66c
Washed, coarse	57@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,158	7,678	20
Tuesday	3,136	10,738	227
Wednesday	1,977	15,228	1,181
Total	9,271	33,644	1,429
Same time last week	10,380	35,039	1,797
Week before last	10,211	36,274	1,428

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,990	6,810	....
Tuesday	992	6,520	....
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	2,989	13,330	....

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market was unchanged in any essential particular. The supply of common to fair grass-fed cattle was again large, and as there was no improvement in the demand, prices were again weak and unsettled. The Eastern markets are all overstocked and lower, and as shippers are losing heavily they, naturally enough, are reluctant to assume new risks; consequently trading was slow even in the upper grades, and liberal concessions had to be made. Among the offerings were several large droves of Texas cattle. For these $3 50@3 75 was asked, but there were no buyers at over $2 75@3 25, and at these low figures only a few changed hands. The highest price obtained was $6 25, and this in but two instances, most of the transfers being at prices ranging downward from $5.75. Calves were in liberal supply and were slow of sale at $3 75@5 75—the outside for really choice. Stockers were plenty and dull at $3 25@4.50. Cows were salable at $2 75@4 75 for common to choice. The market closed dull with a large number left in the yards unsold. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6 65 @6 85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.15 @6 40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.65
Medium Class—Common to medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 25 @4 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
87	medium steers	1,091	$5.25
15	stock steers	1,116	4.25
56	Texas cattle	931	3.00
17	Texas cattle	1,018	3.00
16	butchers' cows	1,023	3.62½
20	good cows	991	3.90
9	calves	197	5.50
80	fair fleshy steers	1,191	5.50
57	fair fleshy steers	1,072	5 25
34	good steers	1,166	5.80
18	good steers	1,008	5 50
17	choice steers	1,178	6 10
17	oxen and steers	1,403	5.50
12	cows	940	2 50
17	cows	973	3.37½
14	butchers' cows	945	3 25
2	calves	335	3 75
18	choice steers	1,094	6 25
14	good steers	1,321	5.70
24	choice steers	1,253	5 90
187	Texas cattle	1,033	3.00
68	Texas cattle	922	3.00
81	Texas cattle	850	3 10
53	Texas cattle	992	3.00
18	Texas cattle	967	3.00
17	choice steers	1,173	6.10
15	butchers' stock	1,022	3.67
12	butchers' stock	945	3.00
14	cows	845	3.25
56	Texas cattle	913	3.00
17	Texas cattle	914	2.87½

HOGS—Under this head there were no important changes to note, as compared with yesterday's and Monday's market. There was a fair active demand, and although the supply was large, and the weather extremely warm, buyers took hold with considerable freedom, and former rates were well sustained throughout. Sales were effected at $3 60@3 70 for inferior; at $3 75@3 80 for common; at $3 85@3 90 for medium to fair, and at $3.95@4 00 for good to choice,—chiefly at $3 85@3.95. The market closed steady, with about 5,000 left over unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	289	$3 75	57	205	$3 90	139	289	$3 75
63	226	3 85	55	189	3.87½	52	225	3 85
94	252	3 80	63	202	3.90	22	191	3.40
54	288	3 90	47	313	3 95	32	243	3.90
167	239	3 90	76	198	3 90	58	192	3 95
134	233	3.90	43	279	3.85	76	216	3 95
110	188	4 00	114	228	3.90	41	209	3.95
64	174	4.00	25	192	3 90	50	207	3.95
52	255	3 50	24	290	3 70	60	235	3.95
98	267	3.90	26	173	3 85	45	164	3 90
55	270	3 90	40	251	3 75	45	162	4 00
57	163	3.90	112	224	3 90	49	228	3 95
73	188	4.00	67	197	4 00	47	220	3 95
50	257	3 80	41	243	3.90	44	207	3.80
59	197	3.90	57	258	3 80	53	162	3.90
44	212	3.90	113	228	3.90			

SHEEP—The market was more liberally supplied to-day, and prices were lower, there being but a limited demand, either on local account or for shipment. Sales were effected at $3 50@5.50 for common thin lots, to choice mutton grades. Lambs are scarce and nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,427	2 306
Shingles, m	2,914	2,550
Lath, pieces, m	145	164

CARGOES—There was a good demand on local account, and for piece stuff prices were fully 12½@25c per 1,000 feet higher. A sawed shingles and lath were in good inquiry, and dull at unchanged figures. At 5 o'clock only one cargo was left over.

The Saginaw *Courier* says that freights are advancing in consequence of the active demand and good prices realized for lumber, and also on account of quite a number of barges hitherto in the lumber carrying trade having gone into the grain trade. The Bay City *Journal* quotes the opinion of candid and reliable judges that the prices for lumber will not, during this season, be materially modified from those ruling at present. As these prices are favorable to lumbermen and manufacturers, this section of that State will flourish well for the year to come. It is stated that during the coming week not less than ten first-class tugs will be withdrawn from vessel towing, and put upon the work of towing rafts through Lakes Huron and Erie. The indications are that this business is to assume unusual proportions and be pushed with energy.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$	3.00
Ludington, ₱ m		2 75
Pentwater, ₱ m		2 25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00	@2.25
White Lake, ₱ m		2 50
Grand River, ₱ m		2 00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, per cord		3 00
Railroad ties		.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m		2 25
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord		2 75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09	@ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½	@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles		.25
Menominee		3 00
Oconto	3 75	@4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18 00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	12 00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.50@11 62½
Shingles	2.75@ 3 00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo brig Express, from Monastique, 100 m ft largely Norway strips and boards, at $15,00; 125 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Guido, from Two Rivers, 135 m ft boards and strips, at $14.00; 30 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 118 m ft boards and strips, at $17 00; 40 m lath at $3.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Lamb, from Monastique, 200 m ft largely Norway, at $15.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Willard, to arrive from Muskegon, 120 m ft boards and strips, at $17 00; lath at $3.00. Sold by A. B Watson.

Cargo schr Persia, from White Lake, 90 m ft common mixed at $13.00 for inch, and $11 25 for 2 inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Ella Ellenwood, from Menomonee, 170 m ft strips and boards at $15 25; 40 m lath at $3 00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Pierrepont, from Muskegon, 140 m ft strips and boards at $15.75; lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Geo. L Seaver, from Manistee, 136 m ft mixed 3-inch joist at $18 00; balance mill-run, joist, and scantling, at $15.75; lath at $3.00. Sold by R K Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Grand Haven, 101 m ft strips and boards at $15 50; 21 m lath, at $3.00. Sold by E M Doubleday.

Cargo barge W. Burns, from Grand Haven, 190 m ft boards and strips, at $15.50; pickets at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo prop Oconto, from Depere, 122 m ft choice A shingles, at $3 00; 278 m A do, at $2.80. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo prop Oconto, from Green Bay, 500 m A shingles, at $2.90. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Fanny and Floy, from Grand Haven, 78 m ft strips and boards, at $15.50; 50 m lath, at $3 00. Sold by E. M Doubleday.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 98 m ft strips and boards at $15.50, 20 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr S. Bates, from Manistee, 140 m ft joist and scantling at $11 50, and 3 inch joist at $18.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 160 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50, 3x10, 3x12 18 ft and under at $14 00, 3x10, and 3x12, 20 ft at $17 00. Sold by J M. Loomis & Co.

Car schr Simmons, from Manistee, 140 m ft joist and scantling at $11 62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 125 m ft short joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

There are no new features to note in connection with this branch of the market. Trade was active and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40 00
Third clear, thick	42 00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18 00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35 00@37 00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36 00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35.00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16 00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@25 00
Pickets, square	13.00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35 00
Black walnut (clear)	50 00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@50 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We now quote prices as follows:

A or star shingles	$3 00 @3 12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....June 19.

Schr E M. Stanton, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Libbie Ware, Green Bay, 190 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 21 pkgs fish, 50 firkins butter, 20 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Montgomery, Port Huron, 649 bars railroad iron, 50 half brls fish, 2,500 cedar posts, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 22 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 33 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 3 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Prop East Saginaw, Little Traverse, 193 cds wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 pkgs fish, 200 m shingles, 50 m lumber, 2 firkins butter, and sundries.
Scow Wren, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Scow Granger, St Paul's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Scow M. Bates, White Lake, 2 m ties.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig Pier, 50 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Stmr City of Fremont, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 559 bars railroad iron, 1,087 pkgs salt and sundries.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 161 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 1,012 bars railroad iron, 950 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 188 m lumber.
Schr E G. Grey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 121 m lumber.
Schr H. P Baldwin, Buffalo, 480 tons coal.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr C. Hibbard, Horn's Pier, 63 cds wood, 4,000 cedar posts.
Schr Fitzhugh, Oswego, 1,416 bars railroad iron.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Schr Gamecock, Sister Bay, 139 cds wood.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Oswego, 471 tons coal.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Port Cove, 53 cds wood.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr A. Kust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Senator Blood, Erie, 480 tons coal.
Schr Express, Monastique, 225 m lumber.
Schr C. L Johnson, Manistee, 13[illegible] m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr White Oak, Byng Inlet, 174 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Scow R. H Ricker, Houghton's Pier, 120 m white wood lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 57 pkgs fish, 5 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Acorn, Manistee, 250 m lumber (square).
Bark Great West, No. 2, Menominee, 260 m lumber.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 175 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr L. L. Lamb, Monastique, 570 m lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, 139 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Two Rivers, 100 m lumber.
Schr C. Shaw, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Stella, Paulville Pier, 47 cds bark.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Ahnepee, 90 m lumber, 44 m lath.
Schr Radical, Carolton, 114 cds wood.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Ahnepee, 93 cds wood.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Genia, McCarthy's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr W. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood.
Schr Denmark, Garden Bay, 6,300 posts.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 100 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Menominee, 80 m lumber, 500 m shingles.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Howlett, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Grand Haven, 1[illegible] m lumber.
Schr William Jones, White River, 130 m lumber, 18 m lath.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 215 tons iron ore.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 105 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 cds wood.
Scow William Moore, Kenosha, 25 yds gravel.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 41 cds wood.
Scow Coaster, Lake Harbor, 30 cds wood.

CLEARED....June 19.

Schr Pamlico, Buffalo, 26 754 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 150 bu potatoes and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 12,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 bu potatoes and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 12,205 bu corn, 2,084 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 115 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr J. Bigler, Kingston, 21,643 bu corn.
Schr Geo. C. Finney, Kingston, 20,491 bu corn.
Schr West Side, Kingston, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Nevada, Oswego, 19 553 bu corn.
Schr J. R. Bently, Buffalo, 42,000 bu oats.
Schr Genia, McCarty's Pier, 15 bu potatoes.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 640 bu potatoes and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Props Alaska, Raleigh, St Louis, and schr J. R. Bentley, oats at 6c; schr Oneonta, corn at 8c; schr Gold Hunter, (yesterday p. m.) corn at 7½c; schr Venice, corn at 8c. To Oswego—Schrs Nevada, and Kate Kelley, corn at 13c. To Kingston—Schrs A. Mulvey, Florida, and Rising Star, corn at 13½c. To Montreal—Prop. Argyle, corn at 18c.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Rates were strong and unchanged. Charters reported as follows: Schr Camden, coal to Chicago, 75c a ton, free; bark Peshtigo, same; schr M. Fillmore, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1 per ton, free; schr S. V. R. Watson, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, $1 per ton, free; bark Northwest, coal to Chicago, 75c per ton, free; schr Alice, coal to Chicago, 75c per ton, free; schr Willis, coal to Racine, p t.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—Grain freights yesterday were steady and moderately active. Charters include the following: Schr Hattie Johnson, wheat to Buffalo, at 7½c; schr Minnie Slauson, corn to same point at 7c; schrs Comanche and Lillie Parsons, wheat to Kingston at 14c.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne June 17: DOWN—Prop Buckeye, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, mdse; steam barge Mary Pringle Clearville to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Louisa, Union to Kingston, timber; brig Hercules, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; prop St Albans, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop Europe, Chicago to Montreal, corn; schr Victor, Port Huron to Garland Island, staves.

UP—Brig W. T. Emmery Schrs Florence, Jas. Norris, Persia, Rathbun A Hope, Undine, Marysburg, Sanderson. Schr Grace Whitney, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, light. Barks Henry Battle, St. Catharines to Oxford, light; John Bredon, Oswego to Chicago, salt. Schr K. Dart, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore. Props Lowell, Prairie State; schrs Ariel, W. F. Allen. Schr Sibylla, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light.

WIND—None.

Miscellaneous Matters.

VESSEL BUILDING IN THE PORT HURON DISTRICT.—Since the organization of the Huron Customs District in 1866, 200 vessels have been built within its limits, of a total tonnage of 98 139 78-100. This does not include several now building that have not been registered as yet.

PASSED THE SAULT CANAL.—On the 14th, bound up, props Atlantic, City of Boston; schrs Reindeer, R C. Crawford, L. J. Farwell, Exchange. Down—Props Union, Japan; schrs Cascade, Southwest, Starlight. On the 15th, bound up, steam barge H. B Tuttle; schr George H Ely. Down—Prop Pacific; schrs H. J. Webb, Corsair, Oak Leaf, Neshoto. The depth of water in the canal is the same as last reported.

ALL RIGHT.—The scow Curlew, which went ashore at Port Hope, last fall, on a trip up the shore to relieve the sufferers from the forest fires, having been got off and towed to Port Huron some weeks since, has been refitted and repaired so that she is now ready for service again.

SCHOONER WM. YOUNG.—About two thousand dollars were expended in getting the schooner William Young clear of the reef at Buffalo, and the repairs will cost about five thousand more. She will be again ready for sea about the 1st of July.

AID FOR THE EVERGREEN CITY.—A steam pump has just been forwarded to Long Point to assist in getting off the propeller Evergreen City. The work has been taken hold of with considerable vigor, and it is thought the prospects are favorable for getting this vessel afloat. The requisite dredging has been nearly completed.

THE BARGE SWEEPSTAKES' ACCIDENT.—A note from Mr. Christie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bay City and Cleveland Transportation Company, informs us that the cause of the barge Sweepstakes' disaster, which occurred last week, was by striking some obstruction, and that no lumber was lost.

NEW SCHOONER.—An Oshkosh paper says: Captain T. W. Lake, of Winneconne, is building a large sailing vessel for Captain Vance, of Racine, that will be used for the lower lake trade. It will be a three master. The hull will be 144 feet long and 11 feet hold. The frames are now all up, ready to receive the plank. This is the largest vessel of this kind that has been built on these waters.

NEW VESSEL.—A large new schooner is to be launched at Detroit to-day.

SCHOONER FILLMORE.—The schooner Millard Fillmore has recently come from the dry dock, where she was compelled to go for repairs in consequence of getting aground on Hog Island Reef, near Mackinac Straits, on her down trip with a cargo of corn. Some 5,000 bushels of corn were thrown overboard in getting off.—*Buffalo Express, June 18.*

FOG HORNS.—Secretary Boutwell has issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs and others:

Section 47 of the Act of Congress of February 28, 1871, relating to steam vessels, provides that each and every coal boat, trading-boat, canal-boat, oyster-boat, raft, or other water craft, navigating any bay, harbor, or river, by hand-power, sail, or by current of the river, when running in a fog, or thick weather, or shall be anchored or moored in or near the channel or fairway of any bay, harbor, or river, and not in any port, shall sound a fog horn, or equivalent signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, which shall make a sound equal to a steam whistle.

In order to avoid confusion and risk, and also to insure uniform sounds of fog signals on all water craft, other than steam vessels, that may be distinguished from steam vessels, the Department designates the "Anderson and Van Trump" Fog Horns as the standard instruments for use on all water craft, except steam vessels, under the requirements of the section of the law above quoted—those instruments having received the approval of the Board of Supervising Steam Vessels, and also of this Department.

—A Paris newspaper says: "A mountebank's wagon halted two days since on the road between Sevres and Versailles. A half dozen jack-puddings, in spangled stockings, next got out, and taking down the body of a comrade laid it on the grass. The dying man was dressed as a savage, his head was shaved, except a central tuft, which was adorned with eagle's feathers. As he writhed in pain his copperish, tattooed skin grew blue and gray alternately. He convulsively bounded up in the last throe, yelled accents of an unknown tongue, and fell back insensible, but not quite dead. A second savage here leaped from the wagon, pushed aside the spectators, drew his knife, brandished it over his head, seized the dying man's hair, and made ready to scalp him. His comrades applied their feet to his posterior and made him desist. Comprehending that scalping was unlawful in France, he began to dance around his dying friend, screaming and groaning as he danced. He danced until he fell exhausted; he lay beside his countryman, and expired almost simultaneously with him. These savages were real Cherokee Indians which the manager of these mountebanks had brought from the United States expressly to exhibit in France.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

454 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

LOST ENERGY

DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the old WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons till cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office 112 West Madison-st.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 385 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

ANCY HORSEFLESH.

Sale of the Blooded Stock at Atwood Place.

Number of "Coming" rotters Sold at Low Prices.

, Ida May, Malcolm, Van, and ers to Be Put Up at Auction To-Day.

t day's sale of the trotting and thor- stock owned by David A. Gage and pson took place yesterday, at Atwood out one mile from the charming village side. The attendance, though not so nticipated, owing, no doubt, to the in- t of the day, still included about two lovers of fancy horseflesh, among them ell-known turfites and breeders from parts of the country. The sale was con- y Major C. W. Barker, of the New York ls, and must be set down as eminently l, the prices realized being greatly in of the average of rates obtaining a horse sales; though, at the same time ing the superior quality of the animals e was sold dirt cheap compared with ually paid at private sale. In many cases ing was spirited and lively, the desire to ome of the more ravishing of the equine often leading to a stubborn warfare of ers. For the less valuable animals the ition was slow, and they were knocked at figures far below the actual cost of g them. It was a capital opportunity for ers to supply themselves with handsome, well-bred roadsters and trotters, and proved it readily and liberally. After the had partaken of luncheon, served in the g grove, and had looked through the handsome stable to their entire satis- Major Barker mounted a lumber wagon the shade of two large trees, and an- d that everything was in readiness to

THE SALE.

preliminary flourish, Logan and a dozen or f his get were trotted out and led past the g crowds, and then began the auction. the well-known son of Rysdyk's Hambleto was the first one put up. George W t the ball a-rolling by a bid of $1,000, and n him and George Mansur the bidding ran $150, at which figure Logan was knocked George W. Gage, who will place him in at his farm near this city

Hall, a beautiful brown-bay mare, 6 years Logan, her dam by Florizel, was started and sold for $160, to O. J. Keagh, of Hins-

in Phillips, a large, handsome brown colt, old, by Oakwood, dam by Logan, was at $100, and brought $170, R. B. Chis- of Elgin, being the fortunate purchaser.

Daniels, a splendid bay gelding 6-year- ual to 2:45, by Logan, dam by St. Lawrence, arted at $100, and sold for $680 to E. Wil n of Chicago. This was esteemed a fine n

a—by Logan, dam Belle of Atwood—a old filly of remarkable development and lid action, and pronounced to be one of the f the best, was the subject of a spirited y, being started at $330, and sold for $650 to Benham, of Chicago.

ion—by Logan, dam Currency by Childe te, and with a pedigree reaching back to ghth dam—a chestnut 2-year-old stallion of o form, was started at $200 and bought for y Albert S. Gage, of Chicago.

e of Atwood—by Lexington, 10 years old, a bay, 16 hands high, very handsome and with the foal at her side was started at $150, nd for $600 to W. Pierce, of Mercer County,

ng Time, a four-year-old black filly, by Lo- am Augusta Winters, was started at $225, old to R. B. Chisholm for $400. This was re- as one of the best bargains of the day. g Time is equal to better than three minutes, er sister, owned in New York, is valued at

erside, a high headed, handsome, speedy nut gelding, six years old, and sixteen s high, by Logan, dam claimed to be of Mes- r descent, was started at $200, and sold for o J. C. Hilton, of Chicago.

nnie Brown, a brilliant, showy, four-year-old illy, of the 2:40 class, by Logan, dam Mary n, was started at $200, and finally captured $0 by R. B. Chisholm.

Bertha, a three-year old filly of extraordinary ty—a perfect model of a high-bred mare— fast and stylish—by Logan, dam by St. rence, was taken by George Holt, for $305 very cheap at that.

wood, a 6-year-old bay gelding, by Logan, Lady Cromwell by Hessian with a gait close minutes, was started at $200, and sold for $305 lbert S. Gage.

twood, 5 years old, by Logan, dam by Peat , and a crack roadster, was started at $150, sold for $305 to George Walker of Chicago.

pslake and foal, a chestnut brood mare 6 old, by Logan, dam by Hambletonian, with eed of 2:30, was sold for $300 to Geo. W. Gage.

aptain Knight, a very handsome chestnut 3 years old, by Logan, dam Nancy Price, by Sovereign, sold for $300 to T. G. Kimman, of erside.

anny Stafford, a brown brood mare, and foal, for $290 to Geo. W. Gage.

ower Girl, a bay brood mare, 5 years old, Logan, dam Arkansas Maid, sold for $230 to J. ochrane, of Chicago.

ueen of the May, a black brood mare by Cap by Blackbird, first dam May Day, by Black- sold for $200 to C. S. Dole, of Crystal Lake.

A. G., by Kentucky Hunter horse, dam Zuba, grand-dam of Clara G., whose uncle is 16, ne years her junior, sold for $275, to ge Mansur.

acie Rice, a beautiful black filly 3 years and capable of better than three minutes, Logan, dam Fanny Stratford, sold for $275 to ry Chisholm, of Elgin.

oulevard, a bay gelding, 5 years old, by gan, dam by Old Jack, the sire of Abe Lincoln, for $245 to J. H. Cleveland, of Chicago

iss Patchen, a yearling filly, by a son of e. M. Patchen, dam Paralysis, by Logan, sold to J. A. Ellis of Chicago.

heal, a chestnut colt, 2 years old, by Logan, m Mary Brown, sold for $175 to Colonel Ben- , of St. Louis.

arina, a bay filly, 3 years old, by Logan, dam ncy Price by imp. Sovereign, sold for $160 to lonel Benham.

Miss Rice, a brown filly, 2 years old, by Logan, m Fanny Stratford, sold for $160 to W. Marks, Chicago.

Erick, a likely bay gelding, 4 years old, by Hod gory, dam a good road mare, sold for $130 to lonel Benham.

Dolly, a white brood mare, by Ethan Allen, m of Messenger blood, sold for $125 to Colonel nham.

Orphan, a yearling bay colt, by Logan, sold for 0 to George Mansur.

Faux Pas, a chestnut filly, 2 years old, by At- wood, dam Fanny Brown by Logan, sold for $105 George Mansur.

Zuba, a chestnut brood mare, 18 years' old, dam o Clara G., by Beattie's Norman, dam French and Messenger blood, sold for $125 to S. Dole.

Good Luck, a yearling chestnut filly, by Logan, m Eclipse by Gurnee's Eclipse, sold for $100 to orge Mansur.

Bostona, a roan brood mare by Frank Boston, m by imp. Bonnie Scotland, grand dam by ston; Frank Boston, by Lexington, dam Ann evens, by imp. Trustee, sold for $100 to George ansur.

Hop Waltz, a chestnut brood mare 5 years' old, Logan, dam the Hop Martin mare, sold for $80 George Mansur.

TO-DAY.

h concluded the sale for the afternoon. To-day ll be the grand occasion of interest to lovers of t horse-flesh, for to-day are to be sold all the ous ones, trotters and thoroughbreds, in- ding Clara G., Ida May, John H. Zulieka, John tice, Malcolm, Burn-Braes, Van, Early Bird, Richmond, Nourmahal, Rose Standish, and at, the beautiful matched team of mares re- ly bought by Mr. Gage in Boston, and a num- of thoroughbred colts, fillies, and brood es. All these are to be positively sold with- reserve to the highest bidder, and the chance securing splendid stock at low prices is one ch will not soon occur again. The special leaves the depot at the foot of Lake street o'clock this morning, the sale beginning as as the train arrives at Riverside.

CHRIST CHURCH.

nd Day of the Hearing of the Motion Enjoin Mr. Cheney from Continuing is Ministrations in Christ Church, and Prevent the Wardens from Paying is Salary—Arguments of Hon. S. Corn- g Judd and M. W. Fuller, Esq.

e consideration of the Cheney case was re- ed yesterday morning, before Justice Wil- Mr. Judd, for the complainants, continued argument commenced on the preceding day. He cluded the statement of the case of the Rev. Scott which came before the English Courts, in which the points made by the complain- were sustained. There the character of the rch was decided to be determined by the fact it organized as a Scotch Presbyterian rch, and the character of Christ Church was wise determined by the fact that, at its for- it was declared to be a Protestant Episco- Church. In many other respects, which he ted out at length, the positions taken in the led by him were fully sustained.

ither the executive nor the legislative au- ties of the Church had acquiesced in the ac- of Christ Church Parish. It had been ed that the complainants were not members e parish, but they swore that they were, and s asserted that a person once a member of a h remained so till by virtue of proper letter nsfer, he went to another. They were not bers of the congregation, but they of the parish. There could no acquiescence in the way of roceeding, nothing which should induce t to refuse to give its aid. Not a case could and where equity would refuse to interfere a continuing wrong, except in some very umstances. In the case of Scott, the Court ntervened even for mere pew-holders

next proposition was, that the decision and ees of Church authorities as to deposition, were final and binding upon secular Courts, re which quite a number of authorities referred to, especially in Speer's Equity, 45 unkt Hair, etc. They had shown that Mr. y was deposed; the law-making power of ocese had recognized that as a fact exist- that concluded the secular Courts. And was said that the entire Episcopal Church go down because the Trustees of the Church not recognize that action.

next proposition was that a majority of the h congregation could not divert the property, at the minority, however small their number, g to Church authority, were the true rep- tatives of the congregation for all civil pur- , to prove which, a large number of cases cited, one being to the effect that the entire gation even could not make such a diver- If the congregation of Christ Church not satisfied with the Episcopal Church, could leave and build a new church, but not the property of Christ Church with them. ruption was that those who sustained Mr. y, and thereby failed to submit to the disci- of the Church, were no longer members, could not control the property. To consti- a member of any Church, a profession of its and submission to its government, were necessary. The complainants in this case were members of the Church, and of the parish.

He then read from the opinion of Chief Justice Storey, in 9 Wheaton, in a case concerning the Episcopal Church, to the effect that the parishioners were not the *cestuy que trusts* of the property, but that it was for the benefit of the whole parish, and not any individual part.

The next point was that equity would give effect to trusts for religious uses, and that Courts of Chancery would restrain all violations of them; to prove which numerous cases were referred to.

He then read from the Illinois Statutes to show that Christ Church was organized as a Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church. By the statute, the title to the land was in the Trustees, to be held for the uses and purposes named, and no other—those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The fact that certain privileges were allowed the Roman Catholic Church had nothing to do with the construction of those laws. If it had, it must be borne in mind that very much the same thing had been done for the Episcopal Church.

He then read a case from the 24th Illinois, that the property went with that portion of the congregation which held to the tenets of the Church, even though a small minority, and also cited cases from other volumes of the reports, to the same effect. There was no power in any person to divert the property from the purposes for which it was originally given. He also read from the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the Cheney case, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Watson vs. Jones.

He conceded that the granting of the temporary injunction was in the discretion of the Court, but one was always given when a fair case was made out, and, in the present one, every consideration urged the granting of it. If the church were to be thus used, the injury which would result from delay could not be estimated. If any damage resulted from the injunction, they were able to make it good. He trusted the Court would not drive them to other remedies, slow and tedious.

It was not necessary for the complainants to protest. It was enough that they applied to prevent the wrong; an antecedent protest was not necessary.

If the demurrer was overruled, it seemed to him the injunction would go as a matter of course, so far as Messrs. Cheney and Mills were concerned. If the demurrer was sustained, then the bill would have to be dismissed; but he did not apprehend that it was a case of rebellion; a case where a deposed minister was sustained, and a Court of Equity for every reason should interfere. If the decree was denied, there would be many an aching heart, and many a Christian would tremble, for it would show that religious organization could not protect their rights in property, and there would be an end to peace forever in the Church.

ARGUMENT OF M. W. FULLER.

Mr. M. W. Fuller, for the defendants, said the case was an important one. A Church without discipline, as he had said, was without religion, but discipline acted only on the conscience. They could not look to a Civil Court to enforce the decree of a Church judicatory, and it was an important case, since it was a question whether Civil Courts would enforce the decrees of ecclesiastical ones. This was an attempt to bring about a union of Church and State. It was an attempt to make the Court prohibit a deposed officer from officiating. It was an attempt to strike down one of the laborers in the Lord's Vineyard. From the days of Gallio till now, such jurisdiction had never been asserted by any civil Court.

The bill was filed against twelve defendants, ten answered, for two demurrers were filed; for the Rector for want of equity; for the Treasurer for want of equity and party. In considering the demurrer, the Court was to consider the whole bill, and whether it made a case for a temporary injunction. His first proposition was that no injunction could be granted on belief and information, unless the affidavits of the truth of the facts, and the accuracy of the opinion accompanied it. The demurrer admitted nothing. Various authorities were cited on this point. The bill, then, was insufficient on its face and the Court could not grant the preliminary injunction.

The bill was brought for the orators for themselves, such as adhered to the doctrine of the Church, etc., and contributed to aid it. He doubted whether in any case cited, any such bill had been sustained. It did not say that any had ceased to adhere. If the parish had gone astray, the Bishop had power to control it, and when did he fail to do his duty when it consisted in imposing a penalty? The Church authorities seemed inclined to go to the Civil Courts for redress, and not go to the Ecclesiastical Courts. Then the bill took in all the voters in the parish, and was so worded as to make the defendants complainants. Nor did the bill allege that the complainants applied to the corporation to put this machinery in motion. He quoted various cases to show that acquiescence created an equity against the complainant, and that an application must be made to the corporation which the bill did not allege had been done. One of the complainants had not been to the Church for fifteen months, and, while undergoing that irreparable injury, had not filed a bill, and it was probably too late now to do it.

One of the complainants was alleged to have made a contribution, but he took for it a pew, and then it ceased to be a contribution, for he received something of value. So far as property rights were concerned, he had only those of a pew-owner, having the usufruct only of a pew, and whatever damage they alleged was no wrongful damage.

Some of these points could be removed by amendment, but others must be fatal to the bill. The attention of the Trustees had never been called to any danger of the misapplication of funds, which was another thing which was essential to be done.

The Court then adjourned till 10 this morning.

FUN AHEAD.

A Board of Trade Man and a Dramatic Critic to Assume the "Sock and Buskin" at the Globe Theatre for "One Night Only Most Positively."

The rumor that prevailed in town last week that a well known dramatic critic, and an equally celebrated railway man, were about to assume the sock and buskin, seems to have grown into an incontrovertible fact. An advertisement in our amusement column announces the benefit of Mr. Lecompte, Treasurer to Mr. Charles Wyndham, on Monday evening next, June 24, when Mr. G. T. Ferris, the dramatic critic of the *Times*, and Mr. Harry Roberts, well known on the Board of Trade, will appear in the principal characters of the 3d act of "Othello." That a railroad builder, a dealer in wheat, an ex army officer, and a speculator generally, should come before the bar of public opinion in another capacity totally foreign to any of the above pursuits, is only a characteristic sign of the times, which demand that a man, if he is to keep level with the go-ahead spirit that pervades American society of to-day, should be able to turn his hand to anything, and succeed in all, and should another disastrous corner come in oats, or new railways cease to be demanded, and old ones go out of fashion, be prepared to play *Othello*, command an ocean steamer, or make a box of matches, as circumstances shall direct; but that a representative of the press, and, above all, a dramatic critic, should yield his personal obscurity that pervades the newspaper office, and come before the world to be criticised as mercilessly as he has criticised others, is an evidence of courage that should not go unrecorded.

The incident recalls another of a similar kind, that occurred in London; but this time not *one*, but nearly *all* the dramatic critics of the city announced their intention to invade the stage on the occasion of a benefit, to the unbounded delight of an unsuccessful actor, who had so frequently smarted under the lashes. "Ah, ha!" he used to say, "now it's my turn. You've been keeping *me* grilling on a slow fire for years; now I mean to roast you!" So let Mr. Ferris beware; there are plenty of actors whose artistic qualities he has dissected with all the fiendish severity of a dramatic critic, or else damned with faint praise, or contemptuously ignored, who will rush to plunge the knife of adverse criticism into the bowels of his *Iago*, if they have a chance; and if he is successful, then let him still be careful; let him have a body-guard of sub-editors from the *Times* office, armed with editorials on the decline of the drama, to escort him from the theatre to his home.

As an encouragement to the literary aspirant for dramatic fame, we may as well give the sequel to the story above related. The unsuccessful actor was disappointed,—though his enemies were, perhaps, not quite so *au fait* in the matter of arms and legs; still mental culture and ordinary intelligence won the day, and the performance came off triumphantly. Success to both of these adventurous gentlemen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Dry Sillery & "Extra," Charles Heidsieck's Champagne. For sale by Wm. H. Shimpferman, Pat. O'Neil.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at STREHL'S Prescription store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

A Chance to Win $50,000.—On the 27th of June $50,000 in cash prizes will be distributed by chance, in public at Omaha, in aid of Mercy Hospital, indorsed by the Governor and best men. Tickets $3 each. Three for $7, and five for $10; sent by express, collect on delivery. Address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

The National [Elgin] Watch Co., Office of General Superintendent H. R. R. R., New York. DEAR SIRS: The watch made by your company, which I have carried the past two months, has kept excellent time. I have carried it frequently on engines, and have been on the road with it almost daily. During this time it has run uniformly with our standard clock. Truly yours, J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Sup't.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE-BARREL ICE-BOX, almost new, counter, and all other saloon fixtures, at 660 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND BOARDS cheap, suitable for a shop. Call at corner Quincy and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 FEET OF OFFICE railing, good as new. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE-DOOR SAFE, CHEAP FOR cash. Good as new. JAS. ALLEN, 120 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BOILER, ENGINES, MAchinery, hull, smoke stack, life boats, in fact, everything belonging to the Philo Parsons, which is now being stripped at Miller's dry-dock. Apply to MILLER, at dry-dock.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND sixty (160) tons 28 lb T rail, as good as new, has received about three months' actual use, with chairs and spikes. Also a ten (10) ton locomotive, in good repair and running order. ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 4 National Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, carpets, and general household goods, will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st. Auction sales at private residences solicited or sold at private sale at store on commission.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A FIRST-class boarding house for sale, with lease. 14 Twentieth-st. Reason for selling, sickness.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A 50 FOOT LOT FOR MANUFACturing purposes, just south of fire limits, on West Side. Address, stating location and terms, A 73, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY KESLER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 W. Madison-st. A very elegant marble front house, on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

A very elegant brick dwelling, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

No. 1066 Indiana-av. Good frame dwelling, 13x125, with house.

No. 132 S. Lincoln, bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

Eighty acres, 1 mile from city limits, near N. W. R. R., Galena Division.

27 acres adjoining Irving Park and Jefferson.

40 acres near Irving Park, on Milwaukee-plankroad.

30 acres fronting Humboldt Park.

40 lots in Norwood Park.

Lots at Maplewood.

Lots at Ravenswood.

Lots in Irving Park.

20 acres ½ mile west of Rose Hill Station, Milwaukee R. R.

20 acres on Fifty-fifth-st., just west of Western-av.

30 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.

5 acres on Ashland-av.

80 acres on Illinois Canal, near city limits.

8 acres bet. State and Wabash, near Sixty-fourth-st.

5 acres near Fifty-first and Wallace-sts.

Lots and houses in all parts of city.

Dock property.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—Mitchell-st., lots between Laflin and Ashland-av., at $1,000. Henry-st., lots between Laflin and Ashland-av., at $850. Ashland-av., lots between North-av. and Blanche, at $1,600. Lexington-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne, at $1,000. Sixteenth-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., at $800. West Jackson-st., west of Campbell-av., 25x225 feet, with a front also on Owasco-st., the whole together for $4,200. Easy terms on most of above. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS FROM 125 TO 180 feet in depth at extremely low prices—on Humboldt-av., only $800; on the Boulevard, near Maplewood, $600; on Oakley-st., near Wicker Park, $500; on North-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $650. Title perfect and abstract furnished each customer. If you want a bargain it will pay you to call and investigate this matter. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE, 3 stories and basement, with all modern improvements, worth $8,000, at a sacrifice if taken in next four days; one-third cash, balance easy. JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OF OLD CITY limits; high ground; only $400 and $500. Terms easy. Open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with 3 years' lease, No. 445 Milwaukee-av.; a bargain for a business man. Inquire of C. F. HATTERMAN, 447 Milwaukee-av. or 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, ½ MILE from the new Western Boulevard, now being improved, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Only $25 down, balance in monthly payments of $10 each without interest. N. T. FITCH, care J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS invited—The valuable property, comprising 50 feet east front, on Lasalle-st., by 100 feet, south front on Calhoun place, being adjoining the Union National Bank Building, now in process of erection, and directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce—is offered, for one week, at a price and on terms that will make it a bargain for purchaser. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE BEST STREETS in Chicago, one 2-story frame house, with cheap ground rent, lease yet 2 years, from last May, with saloon and boarding-house, stabling for 4 horses. Inquire at No. 64 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. "BANK LOT," 26x100 next west and adjoining H. H. Honore's new block. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., SPLENDID house and lot, $25,000. Indiana-av., brick house and lot, $12,500. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—VERY MUCH BELOW VALUE—200 feet, fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, near State-st., at a great bargain, as owner must have money. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN a new cottage and lot call this week; located in the West Division. Title perfect, lake water. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st. Bargains in Brighton land. Five acres on Archer Road, half a mile from Brighton House. Eighty acres in Section 10, on Archer Road, and 80 acres in Section 2. Eighty-nine lots on Forty-seventh-st., east of Archer Road. Five or ten acres on Western-av. Boulevard, corner Forty-ninth-st. $1,000 per acre. Ten, twenty, or forty acres, south of new Bridewell on long time.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LAKE-st.; 80 feet east of La Salle-st., 40x100 feet. Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st., 52x110 feet. Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x178 feet. Monroe-st., near La Salle-st., 45x180 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LEASES—RUNNING 99 YEARS without revaluations. 28 feet on State-st., near Randolph-st. 26 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House. 40 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge Court. These leases contain privilege of purchase, and are beyond comparison the finest and most desirable leases in the market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH-EAST CORNER OF HALsted and Mather-st., 52x135 to private alley. Price $175 per foot. Call in and see my new real estate office, gentlemen. E. H. CUMMINGS, parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., in the very heart of the burned district.

FOR SALE—LOT 42x130 TO ALLEY, 606 WEST Jackson, 2-story and brick basement, 11 rooms, bath room and closets in every room, in excellent condition; all modern improvements, gas, water, connection with sewer; first-class neighborhood. Great bargain, $9,500. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe, Nixon's Buildings.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., WEST OF UNION Park, good cottage house, with lot 25x126, $4,500. Best bargain on that great thoroughfare, for this week only. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT A GREAT bargain; lot 72x125, corner of Hubbard and Lincoln-sts. Price $3,000. No. 228 West Washington-st. F. S. GARDNER.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 100 FEET, EAST front near Randolph. Long time on three-fourths cost at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—9x181, ON MARKET, 90 FEET north of Randolph. Very easy terms. Low interest. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—151 FEET ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., corner Desplaines. Long time on part purchase money, at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A nice new cottage and lot, 25x125, to a 16 foot alley, on Thirty-first-st.; balance in five equal annual payments, with 8 per cent interest. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—NEW BRICK house of 11 rooms, No. 1349 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—100 OR 200 FEET, northeast corner of Adams and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—3 LOTS, EACH 50 feet front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and Lasalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE WITH lot, 25x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. on Fulton; very cheap and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 483 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON LAKE-av., north of Egan-av., with lot 25 or 50x160 to railroad track. Great bargain if taken at once.

Vacant lot on Ellis-av., north of Egan-av., 40x180 to alley. Very choice.

Vacant lot on Fredrick place, Hyde Park, 40x175 to alley. Only $40 per foot.

Choice lot, 75x192, on Madison-st., near Oak-st., east front, at $50 per foot near Hyde Park Depot.

4 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av.; cheap. 6 lots on Burnside-st., near car works. $600. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RIVER PROPERTY on the North Branch. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., Western-av., and Moore-st., cheap for cash, if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE RESPECTFULLY CALL your attention to a real bargain, 90x130 ft. corner Warren and Western-avs., surrounded by fine improvements. Only $75 per foot, easy terms. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, AND LOT 36x100, south front, on Hubbard-st., between Oakley and Leavitt. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x150 FEET, FRONTING JEFFERSON Park, between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CAR SHOP LOTS—LOTS ON Stewart-av. and Hanover-st., near the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad car-shops. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Monroe and Fifth-av.; very cheap for a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT OF BLOCK ON INDIANA-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Very easy terms. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—300 ACRES. SOUTH Side—500 acres. North Side—20 acres. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT NEAR HARRISON-st. and Southwestern-av. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—4 VERY DESIRABLE CORNER 100x165 on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CORNER LAKE AND WELLS-STS. 80x150 to alley, by GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—240 FEET ON SOUTH WATER-ST. $400 per foot, one fourth cash, balance long time at 7 per cent. By GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 NEW HOUSES NEAR Cottage Grove street-cars, $3,500, $4,500, and $7,000; also bargains in lots, South Side, as well as acre property. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—COTTAGE ON leased ground, large and roomy, in good condition, with immediate possession. Apply before 9 a. m. at 1 9 Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—20x80 FOOT LOT ON MARKET-ST., with privilege of 20 feet more next to the corner of Madison-st. Apply at 117 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Douglas-place, extending to lake shore, at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—161x164 FEET ON SOUTHWEST corner of Ellis-av. and Thirty-third-st., very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BRICK HOUSE, EAST front near Thirty-second-st.; all modern improvements, at only $7,500, if taken this week; cheap at $9,000. Also one on corner for $9,000, worth $11,000. Must be sold. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER TWELFTH-st. and Western-av. Apply to D. KREIGH, Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE of city on good graveled road; front lots $400, back lots $250. $100 and $50 down, balance long time, monthly payments if preferred; streets all made; near depot, public school, and artesian well; hundreds of large trees set out this spring; good improvements are to be made. We take you free of charge to see these lots. Please call at office 123 West Madison-st., day or evening. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—24x165 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Washington and Madison-st.; a residence worth $10,000 to $12,000 will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, lot 50x125 feet, northwest corner of Jackson and Honore-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2½ OR 5 ACRES CORNER OF Greenwood and Forty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 WAbash-av.

Indiana-av., southeast corner of Fiftieth-st., 200x161.

Indiana-av., southeast corner of Fifty-first-st., 180x161.

Calumet-av., corner of Forty-eighth-st., 188x161.

Calumet-av., northeast corner of Forty-second-st., 188x161.

Calumet-av., northwest corner of Forty-second-st., 188x161.

Michigan-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., 200x161.

Besides lots on Egan, Union, Drexel, Lake, and Oakwood-avs.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. Will and must be sold within a few days at a bargain. Capitalists should not loose this chance. This property is within one block of the great Pacific Hotel, Custom House, and Post Office. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129, and 131 Lasalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WITH small cash payment, fine 6-room cottage and lot on South Dearborn-st., only one block from horse cars. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLE lots on Warren-av., west of Western-av., at only $60 per foot. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—LOTS outside the fire limits. Cheap and easy terms. Leasehold, and also houses and lots for sale, by DAVISON & HEDENSCHONG, 57 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., WEST FRONT, NEAR Van Buren-st. 23½ feet with good brick foundation, one of the best investments in the burned district. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest cor. State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—19x150 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 14, Bryan Block, corner Lasalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, near Thirtieth-st., 25x125, with a two-story frame house, only $5,000. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50x160 at less than market value, and on easy terms. Tickets to Norwood and return furnished free of charge at our office. We have also two new houses just completed, at Norwood, which we will sell on easy terms of payment. Call and examine this property before buying. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME FINE RESidences on long time; also choice unimproved property. Call at 174 East Madison-st. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—BY KNAUER BROS., 55 NORTH Clark-st.—27 acres in Harlem, on Division-st., corner Oak Park, Town line road, being ten minutes' walk from depot.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, NEW 2-STORY HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 238 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 6 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9, and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS IN A beautiful grove, and near depot, on most favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,800; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.—48 feet on Monroe, near Lincoln, $5,000; 75x220 feet on Monroe, between Leavitt and Oakley, south front, $100 per foot; 62x136 feet northwest corner Monroe and Perch-sts.; 20 lots 25x150 feet on Adams and Jackson, east of Oakley; 3 lots on Harrison, between Hoyne and Leavitt, $1,150; 5 lots on Jackson, near Rockwell, $800 each.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE streets between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth, and between State and Wallace-sts. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT HINSDALE; house nearly new, modern built; lot 2 acres. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT RIVERSIDE; house 12 rooms; gas, water, furnace conservatory; lot 100x180. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, NEAR CORnell Watch Factory and great South Park, 5, 10, or 15 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 14; subdivided and streets graded; $1,250. 20 acres in same locality, right on M. S. & L. S. R. R.; $1,500. 20 acres in Sec. 1, 40, 13; $250. PRESTON & EGGERT, 68 East Madison-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON WABASH, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., a large amount of well located property. Parties looking for investments on these fashionable drives will find that we own and represent the largest amount in market. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 50x171, ON Michigan-av., covered with a beautiful oak grove, only two and a half blocks from depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., NEAR SOUTH Park, corner of Fifty-sixth street, 201x165 feet to alley, one half block from Park and one block from dummy. Price $33 per foot; very easy terms. Title perfect; will sell 50 or 100 feet, separately if desired. There is no better bargain in market; property belongs to a non-resident, and is offered for a few days at an unquestionable bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON FORTY-FOURTH-st., between the Boulevard and Vincennes-av.; only $65 a foot, one-half cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & Co., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT AN ELEGANT building lot, come and see us. Norwood Park is the spot. Good railroad privileges. Prices within reach of all. Terms $25 cash, balance $10 a month. PIERCE & CO., 29 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN Hyde Park, near depot and Great South Park; only $350, in monthly payments of $10 without interest. Also choice lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $600. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR CORNELL'S WATCH FACtory bargains in acre property and at low prices. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE IN ENGLEWOOD near station, for $1,200; 1 acre on Coles-av., near Seventy-seventh-st., $1,600. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., west front 100 feet. Price, $75 per foot. Terms one-fourth cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent; title perfect. J. ESIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S BEAUTIFUL 31 acre residence at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill.; 35 miles west of Chicago, at the low price of $7,200. Please call on or send for full description. E. H. CUMMINGS, parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A VERY CHOICE residence, with large lot, centrally located. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, A splendid lot worth $600, at which price lots adjoining are held, for $450 cash; lot is 50x200 ft. and near depot. Owner requires money and must sell at once. Title perfect. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE property. Some beautiful lots $800 to $1,000 per acre. Call and see views of scenery and residence in Lake Forest. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES OF THE HIGHEST grove land at Washington Heights, beautifully located for tasty home villas. Dummy station on it. Address OWNER, 1126 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 36, TOWNSHIP 38, N. R. 12 in Lyons Township; high, dry. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av., 169½x150 feet to 18 ft alley; only $100 per foot, if taken within 3 days; $40 per foot, at least, below its value; very easy terms; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Oakwood-av., 172x218 feet; price $140 per foot; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV., BETWEEN VINcennes-av. and South Park boulevard, 572x151 feet; price only $80 per foot, on easy terms, or $85 cash; $50 per foot below value of the property, as this avenue is about being made the connecting boulevard between South Park and Drexel boulevards; it is an immense bargain; would prefer to sell an undivided half interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 3 DESIRABLE building lots, each 46 feet front, near depot and schools. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE vineyard of 12 acres on Middle Bass Island, for Chicago or suburban property. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT FOR A FIRST-class book bindery; will pay a reasonable, but no fancy price. Address with particulars, BOOKBINDER, S 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room in a good and quiet neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address F. E. R. & CO., 75 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FROM 7 TO 10 rooms, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-first-st.; house must be first class; unexceptionable reference given. Address immediately, 1381 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, with or without board, a suite of rooms; will furnish with the exception of bed-room set and carpets; will pay $25 per month for the rooms, or $75 for rooms and board. Address K 30, Tribune office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY wishes a furnished room, rent not to exceed $16. Address N 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$100,000 WORTH GOOD INside improved South Side, for acre property, suited to subdivide, on North or West Side in city limits; will pay some cash; also Riverside lots and house will exchange for other property. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—GRASS—400 ACRES, IN COOK County, near railroad and hay presses, $800; will exchange for good lots, live stock or carriages. J. M. [illegible], 382 West Indiana-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A fine farm, 160 acres, in eastern Iowa, near large town, with stock and crop. BALDWIN DAVIS, 81 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—100 TO 500 FEET FRONT ON West Side, close to fire limits, for business lots on South Side, or residence property on North Side, south of Superior-st., and east of Clark-st. This property is in the burnt district, and advancing in value; located between Lake and Madison-sts. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND acre property for farm property in Iowa worth $2,500, and about same amount cash. Address 49, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, 684 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 573, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR DEALERS. A first-class salesman wishes to represent a first-class house in the country. Address A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—WATCHES—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of old broken; also, good watches, diamonds, old gold and silver coins, pistols, old clothing. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 263 East Madison-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING—Clothes taken home and returned satisfactorily done. Address A N, 189 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, PLEASANT country seat, with 2 acres of ground, plenty of fruit, house well furnished, one block from depot, 30 minutes' ride from Galena depot. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION Park, 110 North Paulina-st., house of 9 rooms, gas, and marble mantel; only $42.50. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—2 DESIRABLE HOUSES in North Evanston, near the depot. Apply to L. W. BLACK, at North Evanston, or HENRY A. KIDDER, 118 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SINGLY OR TOGETHER—2 LARGE two-story houses, containing 14 rooms each, specially adapted for first class boarding-houses, Nos. 309 and 311 Ellis-av., near corner Pine. WILLIAM HOPKINS, 378 North Water-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 759 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE 2 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or two years, at from $20 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payments. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—TWO DWELLINGS, AND ROOMS over stores, at low rates. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN—LARGE BRICK, desirable for dwelling or boarding; lease and furniture worth $3,700; will take $1,650; must sell. Avenue property, South Side; very low rent; two years' lease. HALE & CO., Rooms 25 and 26 Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO story and basement, brick house. Possession immediately. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 279 Burnside-st., to a responsible tenant, at $[illegible] per month. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—A PART OF 6-ROOM COTTAGE TO small American family, and board one. Inquire at 17 Kendall-st., near Robey and Polk.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, 29 ROOMS; also two stores, all in brick building and newly fitted up in good order. Inquire of W. H. PHARES, 299 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES OF SIX ROOMS AT $25 and $30 a month, and houses of same size $35, on North Side. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, a small, self contained house, for two or three months, situated south of Madison-st., and within 5 minutes' walk of Sherman House, suitable for small family; will be rented moderate to responsible parties. Address, with reference, P 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE north of Twenty-second-st., on South Side, to a small family, until Oct. 1; terms reasonable. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF ELEVEN rooms, on North Side, has gas and water, is on line of horse cars, and within 20 minutes' walk of the river. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS GOTHIC residence at Hinsdale, beautifully situated, near the grove, and adjoining the residence of Rev. F. Barrows, D. D., and of W. Robbins. Call or address DAVIS J. CROCKER, Esq., 48 Canal-st., or W. ROBBINS, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, NO. 265 Michigan-av. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHOICEST ROOMS, UNFURnished, on the West Side, low to choice tenants. A. KIDDER, 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND 2 CLOSETS AT 260 Oak-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—FOR RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS purposes, two floors of house No. 591 Wabash-av. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WITH WATER, IN the new building, No. 298 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, 5 ROOMS, 2 ROOMS. 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED front bedroom, in private family; also unfurnished room, gas in both rooms. 225 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board; location first class. Apply at 490 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN A NEW DWELLing house on second floor, 406 North State-st. Apply at 443 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, pleasant neighborhood, one block west of Union Park; water in kitchen, with good yard. $20 per month. E. C. HOLMES, 60 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, BY day, week, or month, $1 per day. Good hotel table attached. Inquire at 179 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS AND THREE large closets, suitable for housekeeping, with water, etc., cheap. Apply at 590 West Harrison-st., or Room 32 Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS PARLORS, WITH bath room, water and gas, at 693 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OR LOWER part of a good cottage house, convenient to horse cars, and neighborhood good; rent cheap to good tenant. Inquire at 165 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS and offices in new building, 320 to 324 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AT [illegible] WABASH-av., suitable for Doctor's office, etc.

TO RENT—STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., under Avenue House. Terms moderate. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON WEST SIDE, 22x80, in best order. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT AT NO. 277 SOUTH Clark-st., corner Van Buren.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors of marble front building, 137 and 139 State-st., near Madison. STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF THE STORE AND two fine suits of offices in the Aetna sewing machine building. Apply on the premises, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES UNDER HALSTED-st. Opera House, and basements, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 255 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—CARPENTER SHOP, ON SOUTH Side, north of Harrison-st. JAMES ALLEN, 120 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN PHENIX Block, corner Madison and Fifth-av.; rents low. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 2, Phenix Block.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 OFFICE-ROOMS. HAS been, and are, suitable for doctor's office. Address New St. Charles, North Clark-st.

TO RENT—573 STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, brick store and basement, together or separately. Address T. A. JACKSON, 389 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, in one of the best localities in the city, with furniture complete; the health of the proprietor necessitates his retirement. Address X 84, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED FURNITURE FACtory, with a good run of customers, is for sale at a very reasonable price. The new 12 horse-power engine and all machinery in good running order. Price, $4,100. Inquire at CHARLES F. SCHUMACHER & CO., real estate agents, 242 Blue Island-av., corner Twelfth-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BEATER HAY PRESS, WITH buildings, tools, etc., in one of the best timothy upland hay regions, situated within a village, and has 15 acres of land and nearly 300 fruit trees; is all new, and will be sold cheap. Address A. J. GALLOWAY, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

A FINELY FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM FOR sale or exchange; location first-class; with lease and low rent. Apply to J. SIMMONS, 688 Wabash-av.

A FLOUR, FEED, AND HAY STORE, WELL located on the South Side and having a first-class custom. Satisfactory reasons given for wishing to sell. Address A. J. GALLOWAY, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. EVERY grocer keeps it. Staple article. Good trade. Good reasons for selling. Address D 73, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDing house and saloon attached, with contents and lease at low rent. Inquire at No. 170 Desplaines-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO an established and paying furniture manufactory can hear of a good chance by applying at 382 South Halsted-st., or address G. WADDELL.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED in a thriving city of 8,000 inhabitants, with a good business. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN CITY LAUNdry, 209 Blue Island-av. Branch office 113 Madison-st. Apply to W. H. LANSING & CO., on the premises.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED—$800 WILL BUY a stock of groceries and fixtures; good location and good trade, if taken immediately; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 572 State-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE NAtional Hotel, Jerseyville, Ill., for sale; good reasons given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS ON West Madison-st., for sale very cheap. Inquire of J. KAUFMANN, 23 South Canal-st.

ON STATE-ST., IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS locality, the stock and fixtures of a bakery and confectionery establishment, doing a good business for sale. The premises with ice cream and restaurant room will be rented till May 1, 1873. For terms apply only to FAKE & CLARK, 331 Wabash-av.

RARE CHANCE FOR PARTY WITH SMALL capital, to buy out an established subscription book business; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address X 30, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—A LONG ESTABLISHED and prosperous manufacturing business in Grand Rapids, Mich., offered for sale. Its wares are sold exclusively to wholesale dealers throughout the country. Sales $25,000 last year; $3,000 will buy machinery and fixtures. Can now be seen in operation. Reasons for a long and full particulars will be given to bona fide inquirers, by addressing P. O. Box 125, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WOOLLEN MILLS FOR SALE—THE KITTANning Woollen Mills, located at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pa., on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 44 miles north of Pittsburgh, admirably situated for city and country trade, east and west. These mills contain the best machinery for manufacturing and finishing all kinds of woollen goods, and will be sold on easy terms for cash, or exchanged for part cash and good real estate. Apply to J. B. FINLAY, Superintendent, Kittanning, Pa.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 98 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$500 BUYS THE BEST-PAYING SAMPLE room and oyster parlor prospect in Chicago. Call at Room 4, 98 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT, WELL-paying manufacturing business; well established. I have shop, all machinery and tools, but need $350 to extend business; mechanic preferred. Address B 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CAPITAL, to take one-fourth interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good trade. Y 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR the right kind of man with $400 to take a half interest in a business that will clear from $50 to $75 a day. Call at 127 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH sufficient capital to build hotel; best location for resort and local patronage. Address SIDNEY W. SEA, Battle Creek, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE FOR a man with $1,000 or $2,000, to take a part interest, with or without personal attention, in a new roofing business, which excels any other roofing process ever invented. Apply to or address H. C., Western Avenue Hotel, West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 capital, special or active, in the wholesale liquor business; business long established, and house favorably known throughout the Northwest; investigation solicited by parties desiring a safe and profitable investment. Address, in real confidence, BUSINESS, P. O. Drawer 520.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE RECEIVING CLERK in a commission house; one having experience preferred; moderate salary but permanent situation. Address, stating price wanted, M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN THAT UNDERstands the business to copy an abstract. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. ONE WHO thoroughly understands the prescription and retail business. Apply to HENRY SWEET, corner of Desplaines and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER A CITY trade salesman. Also, canvassers everywhere. Apply 81 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, ONE HAVING two or three years' experience. Apply at 495 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS WIRE WEAVers; permanent situations and highest wages; pay in full every Saturday night; expense of moving family paid if applicant is satisfactory. Apply immediately. WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS MORNING paper compositors on the Minneapolis Tribune, at Minneapolis, Minn. Steady employment to good men. Price forty cents per thousand, sixty cents after midnight.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER to run a stationary engine; must be able to do his own repairs and not afraid of work. Apply at the Northwestern Planing Mill, corner Green and West Chicago-av.

WANTED—TWO BRICK SETTERS. APPLY at E. DUNNE'S brick yard, corner of Ulman and Thirty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLATFORM CARriage ironer; also a first-class body maker; none other need apply. C. STONE, 418 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS AND one pantsmaker. Apply to JACOB HIRSH, Dowagiac, Mich.

WANTED—A HOSTLER AT THE LIVERY stable, No. 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT 254 South Halsted-st., immediately; also brush boy. No objection to color. A. BELONGEE.

WANTED—FIFTEEN MORE FIRST-CLASS iron-moulders; good wages, steady work. Also, five first-class pattern makers. JOHN McARTHUR, 70 to 80 Erie-st.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKer, a permanent situation; no objection going to the country. Address W H B, Branch office Tribune.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STAIR BUILDERS. Apply to JOEL BULLARD, corner Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO RUN A Globe press, at LOUIS LLOYD & CO.'S, 126 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT once at 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. Apply at the Avenue Hair Dressing Rooms, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. HIGHest wages paid, at 593 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY AND GOOD moral character to canvass in different counties in the state; a fine chance to make money for energetic men who mean business. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRICKMAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands the management of Kinsley's machines and can take charge of a yard in the country; liberal wages will be paid to a good man. Inquire of H. JONES, Wood-st., Blue Island-av., before 9 a. m., between 12 and 1 p. m., or from 5 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—TWO SMART ACTIVE MEN ACcustomed to sort and pile lumber in lumber yards; also one to take charge of a lumber dock, all to go to Florida. Good wages and permanent employment. Apply to JOHN D. GARDINER & CO., 320 Lumber-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS TO WORK ON the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; board, $4; plenty of station-work at from 25c to 30c per yard. Fare and board furnished to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., agents for D. L. WELLS & CO.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin and Michigan. Wages from $1.75 to $2.25. Free fare; also 20 teams at $4.50 per day; also sawmill, brickyard, and farm laborers, etc. Five men with families. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRYMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first class man, at Jackson, Mich., to whom good salary or percentage will be paid. Address Box 341, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE YOUNG man, that can give good references, to take charge of a gentleman's son, partially blind; it is a good opportunity for a student. Apply at 34 and 36 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 GOOD ROCK MEN, TUNNEL men, and railroad men for the Northwestern Railroad; the very highest wages paid; company work, and healthy country. 50 choppers, $1.50 per cord. 10 farm hands and 50 sawmill hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 EXPERIENCED TRACKLAYers and spikers for the North Pacific Railroad, to leave on the 28th inst. Wages $3.00 per day. Foremen with gangs of men are invited to this work. For all particulars apply to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE NORTH Pacific, Wisconsin Central, and Northwestern Railroads. Wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; 15 saw-mill and farm hands, $50 per month and board; men for brick yards, lime kilns, etc. Free fare. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 SPIKERS, laborers, sawmill and farm hands; also, watchman and blacksmith, at 127 West Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR different roads; highest wages paid. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS, AT 241 AND 243 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED SOlicitor in the gravel roofing; to the right party a good salary will be paid. Apply to A 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WILLING TO ADVANCE from $500 to $1,000, to take charge of the books and make himself generally useful in an established house in the city, to whom a fair salary will be given; good interest and security; references given and required. Address M 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR MENOMINEE & Wisconsin Central; high wages; company work. Also, 50 teams, wages $4.50; 20 sawmill hands; leave to-day; free fare. HENRY HJORTH, 59 West Randolph-st., 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—COLORED BOY TO WORK AROUND the house and wait on table. Apply at 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 TO 18 YEARS OLD, white or colored, as a body servant and to make himself generally useful. Inquire at 444 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT encumbrance to go eight miles in the country, man to garden and wife to do housework; liberal wages. Inquire at 444 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at reasonable rates and on low commissions. Apply to W. I. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE houses on leased ground. E. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 39, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. E. O. TAYLOR, southwest corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warehouse receipts, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 99 South Clinton-st.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$1,200 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR ON real estate security; also, money to loan on collaterals. LEVI WING & CO., 338 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, BETWEEN Twelfth-st. and Lake View, a gold bracelet, black enameled, marked on inside "Julia M. Starkweather, Aug. 1865." A suitable reward will be paid on its return to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

LOST—PENSION CERTIFICATE AND CHECK for $30 in favor of Ellen Smith, on Harmon-court or Wabash-av., between there and Van Buren-st. Return the same to E. F. ADAMS, No. 143 West Madison-st. and get a liberal reward.

LOST—A SMALL BROWN MARE, STAR IN forehead, white hind leg, has been missing about two weeks. $10 reward and all expenses for return to No. 22 Hull-st., North Side.

LOST—BAY HORSE, SMALL SIZE, BROKE loose from buggy, at corner of Morgan and Madison-sts. about 9 o'clock a. m., 19th; had on part of harness. The party that caught him will please address M. F. HARRIS, No. 390 West Lake-st.

STRAYED—A LARGE, SPOTTED, YELLOW cow, white strip back of shoulder; tip of horns sawed off. By returning to 82 Waubansia-av., near Rolling Mills, finder will receive $10 reward.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE, WHICH OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying charges, at 13 Granger-st. JOHN NELSON.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 63 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES and iron planers—

One 12 foot Pond's engine lathe, 22-inch swing.
One 13 foot Harris' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 7 foot Thomas' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 12 foot Perkins' engine lathe, 20 inch swing.
Also 50 new engine lathes, all sizes and kinds.

IRON PLANERS, SECOND-HAND.

One 10 foot bed, 30x36.
One 8 foot bed, 30x36.
One 6 foot bed, 24x26.
One 4 foot bed, 20x24.

Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 272 and 274 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE ENGINE, 31 2-inch flues, 5 feet long; cylinder, 8x14; in good order; sold cheap. WM. STORMONT, Ottawa, Ill.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Ritter governor cut-off engines, Lubois patent air-front boilers, Cameron engines hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchert, 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HAVING AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF A No. 1 gravel, suitable for roofing and sheet purposes, I am prepared to deliver any quantity in Chicago on the most reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JAS. SHANNON, Batavia, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS SITUAtions. No fees. Apply at 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 150 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT THE ABERDEEN HOUSE, first-class pastry cook. 30 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH OR Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. 848 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, one that can cook, wash and iron. Apply at 129 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 982 South State-st.

WANTED—AT 340 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., a good second girl, one willing to wait upon table; also a laundress; both must be competent. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, or one to do general housework: middle aged woman preferred, only 2 in family. Apply at once at 892 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 3484 STATE-ST., A GOOD DINing-room girl; good wages, easy work.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GERMAN OR SWEDE for general housework; one to cook; liberal wages paid. 169 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 14 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., A nurse girl to accompany a family East for the summer months. Must have references.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer and second girl. Call at 338 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse; must be recommended; small family; pleasant location. Inquire at 568 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SMALL GIRL to wash dishes. Apply to MRS. STERLING, 17 Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 162 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of two persons. Apply in the afternoon at 690 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A STOUT AND CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework for a family of three. None but pleasant and willing girls need apply. 374 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP IN DINing-room and do second work in a hotel. Apply at BLENIS HOUSE office, northeast corner West Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK IN THE KITCHen; good wages. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 892 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 294 Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 1283 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, corner Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF BABY and do second work, at 260 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE WHO will assist at washing and ironing. 1271 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN HOUSEwork and washing. Apply at 213 Twenty-second-st. Wages $5 per week.

WANTED—GIRLS AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, pastry cook, laundry and kitchen. Girls apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 81 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID. APPLY AT the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages. Apply at 732 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house, 206 Fulton-st.; good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and who is a good cook and ironer, at 117 South Green-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SWEDISH girls, one as cook, the other as nurse to a child in a family of three. Inquire at 137 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work at fair wages, at 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, AT 136 DEARborn-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, AT 138 DEKOven-st. Call for 3 days.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AT 94 South Park-av. Apply for 3 or 4 days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS ONE WHO CAN make children's dresses and ladies' underwear. Apply at 499 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—GIRL WHO CAN SEW CARPETS and do light housework, at 1061 State-st., over shoe store, near Twenty-second-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—GOOD AMERICAN WOMAN CApable of taking charge and willing to do the work in family of six persons; no small children. Call at 213 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a house in the country, and cook and wash for five men. American or German preferred. Inquire 896 Wabash-av. E. D. SEAVEY.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE ORDER COOK for restaurant; highest wages paid. E. H. HUTCHINSON, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNdry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD IRONERS AT THE Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE TO ASSIST IN care of babe two months old. Address, giving references, age, and where can be seen, F 36, South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FOR A HOTEL, 3 GOOD IRONERS, one good bundle washer, one middle aged woman to wait on help hall. Call or address, for 3 days. Highest wages paid. MISS DERVIN, 10 Eldridge court, city.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF HORSES FROM THE country, and the owners are anxious to sell; come early and get your choice, from $125 to $1,000; speed or draught, I do not care which; I challenge all to come. 40 and 42 Harmon-court, rear 523 and 525 Wabash-av. M. C. BRADLEY.

A GOOD HEAVY WORK TEAM, WAGON, and harness, for $190. A sacrifice for cash. No. 75 Twenty-ninth-st.

BOARDERS CAN HAVE GOOD CARE AT stable 17 Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied by J. V. Farwell & Co. A fine young well-bred bay gelding, suitable for saddle. W. C. ANTHONY.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old-established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Two fine buggy horses; young, sound, and stylish; fast travellers; also a cheap work horse.

FOR SALE—A LOT SECOND-HAND TEAM harness for cash, or will exchange for double buggy harness. Address B 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO FINE, HEAVY, draught horses, one pair of matched bays 4 years old; also horse, harness, and buggy, rear of 1069 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OLMSTEAD'S POUGHKEEPSIE buggies, Briggs' slide seats, phaetons and family carriages, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 314 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 195 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, ALMOST NEW CONcord truck, a span of black ponies, double harness, and new Howe's scale. Address A. M. NEUMANN, care Wahl Bros., 129 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ROAN PONIES SIX years old, sound and kind in harness or saddle, weigh about 1,800 pounds, price $200; have been in use for children to ride. Address S 86, Tribune office, and they will be taken for inspection.

FOR SALE—A SOUND HORSE, WAGON AND double harness, and a Concord buggy, at your own price. Rear 250 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A TEAM OF horses, five years old, with wagon and harness, &c., almost new. Inquire at 139 North Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-SEATED EXTENsion top buggy. Inquire at 553 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, SQUARE-BOX business buggy, at 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEATHER TOP BUGGY, HORSE, and harness; warranted; would sell separately. Inquire of Mr. RUSSELL, 757 West Lake-st.

PASTURAGE—HARLEM—4 MILES FROM city limits, with good shade and water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN OPEN OR TOP BUGGY OR phaeton, in exchange for a lot in either South or West Division. Address J S M, 50 Honore-st.

WANTED—A DOUBLE SET OF BUGGY HARness; will pay cash for cheap set, or will exchange team harness. Address B 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, BUGgy, and harness; will give first-class sewing machine in trade and balance cash. Call on or address T. M. FERGUSON, 377 South Park (Kankakee) av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH A LIGHT, second-hand top buggy, nearly new. Address S F, 229 West Washington-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTly receiving large supplies of all styles light carriages, including top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, jump-seats, &c., &c., any of which we will sell at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. Give us a call. Also light work made to order. First-class stage and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY ON $5 CAPItal. 12 fast selling articles, 3 to 6 of each, that sell for 25 to 50 cents each, sent for $5; retails for $16.50. Our $10 outfit retails for $31. $20 outfit for $76.50. Men and women are making $15 a day. This rare chance for 30 days; affords an opportunity for beginners to start a fortune. Send money in registered letters only. MERRILL & CO., 239 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS IN THIS city and State for "Warren's Household Physician." Published in both English and German. The most reliable work issued. Good agents make from $15 to $25 a day. J. H. HALLENBECK & CO., 289 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COOPER CAble lightning rod comp., 1045 Wabash-av., in rear. Inquire between 12 and 2 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HARRIS' "P. P." perfectly pure whiskey, in city and country. Call on or address W. J. WALKER, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., Room 61.

AGENTS WANTED—HEADQUARTERS FOR Presidential campaign badges. Greeley and Grant badges of all kinds. Send for circular and price list. Enclose stamp. Agents wanted everywhere. Will sell like hot cakes. A sample of each kind sent to any address by mail upon the receipt of 25 cents. S. WHITE & CO., Jewellers, 83 Nassau-st., New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIanos, organs and melodeons, constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—SECOND-hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 41 DIFferent styles for parlors, lodges, halls, churches. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN, 10 years experience in the wholesale grocery, in Northwestern States. Tea trade preferred. Last engaged in a No. 1 city. References. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also, posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 370 Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as assistant bookkeeper. Address M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A music store, by a young man who wishes to learn the business. Address C 82, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO PRACTICAL painters, to work at either house, sign, ornamental or carriage painting. Address H. D., 143 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER, OR stone dresser, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Address V 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAKE BAKER and ornamenter, who can work on ice cream and candy. Address U 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS licensed engineer, either on board a steamship or in a machine shop. Apply personally or by letter for 3 days. W. LARSON, 23 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAST STEEL worker of over twenty years' experience in forging and tempering steel. Address, for three days, K 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE photographing business, by an intelligent young man. Address N 25, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young American, who is a No. 1 horseman, and is acquainted with the city, can furnish best of recommendations. Address B 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, as coachman in a private family, understands the taking care of horses and garden. O 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER AND industrious German coachman, 5 years' experience, city or country. Address P. RUNGGER, 217 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for jewelry, grocery, or tea house. Seven years' experience on the road. Chicago reference. Address T. D. REMINGTON, Oshkosh, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, as light porter, watchman, janitor, messenger, or collector. Best city reference. Address M J K, 166 West Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE in a private house; willing to work. A good home and small wages preferred. Please call or address JOHN LAURITZEN, 359 Orchard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A first-class private family, to do second work and dining room work. Call at 507 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second work, or sewing in a private family. Inquire R. C. DAEMICKE, hardware store, 312 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do second work and sewing. Call at 809 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and wait on table. Can be seen at No. 78 Rubie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Can be seen at 143 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do kitchen work. Please call at 365 Franklin-st., near Elm-st., in the rear, North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS. Are not particular what they do. A nice, plain, boarding-house preferred. Apply immediately to 86 Augusta-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family, English preferred. Call at 141 South Green-st. No Wabash or Michigan-av. boarding-houses need apply.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK AND second girl, in first class family. Apply at No. 8 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl of 16, to do light second work, or take care of children. S 36, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY to do second work, best of references. Call to-day at 363 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOKS AND 2 second girls; the best of house servants on hand at 1555 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to sew in a private family, can furnish sewing machine. Address 13 Grant-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW BY hand or machine, by day or week. Call or address 307 Carroll-st. Singer or Wilcox & Gibbs.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER will go by the day in families; cut and fit and trim in late styles. Call or address 195 South Green-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in either a hotel or restaurant. Can be seen by calling at 200 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY who is fully competent to take charge of an agency, or as saleslady, or to travel. References unexceptionable. Address W 56, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—Furnished or unfurnished front suites, or single rooms, with board.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FURnished room for two, with board; day board, $4.50 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS SUITS OF of rooms and single room, with board; convenient to business; surroundings unsurpassed in the city.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

49 HUBBARD COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board; accommodation for day boarders.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-st., nicely furnished rooms, with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

51 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR THE BUsiness; convenient board and lodging at the lowest rates, day or week. A. H. PEER.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—THREE MORE GENtlemen can find good accommodations, first-class board; house newly furnished, $5.50 per week.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FURNISHED front room, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, accommodations for day boarders. Reference required.

137 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with or without board.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms with good board. Cool house and pleasant location.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURnished front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted.

232 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen.

238 EMORY-ST.—BOARD FOR 3 OR 4 GENtlemen, in a private family; mechanics preferred.

274 FULTON-ST.—HANDSOME FURNISHed front room, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park, furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms with board; fine location and good accommodations.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-st., opposite Sherman House; board $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $3.50 per week.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st., $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

South Side.

60 LANGLEY-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE and Cottage Grove-av. cars.—Pleasant furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents, with board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—1 OR 2 PLEASANT large furnished rooms to rent with board at moderate rates.

609 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE furnished rooms with first-class board. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—FINE DOUBLE ROOM; also a single room with board. None but those wanting first-class accommodations need apply.

751 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room for single gentleman, with first-class table. Day boarders accommodated. References required.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Large front room with closet; also single room with board; location and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Rooms to rent with board; also a few table boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-st. and Wabash-av.—Suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first class day board.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, BETWEEN TWENTY-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., on State-st. First-class board and room at $5 to $6 per week.

WABASH-AV.—BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND and Twenty-third-sts. To rent with board, a front alcove room partly furnished. Also a furnished room for single gentleman. Address EAST FRONT, Tribune Branch office.

North Side.

123 HURON-ST.—A FEW STEADY MEchanics as boarders wanted.

177 HOW-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF Sophia-st., three blocks west of Lincoln Park—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a pleasant home and neighborhood; convenient to horse cars; free from dust and noise; references required and given.

Country.

AT EVANSTON—A SUITE OF ROOMS handsomely furnished, with first-class board in a private family till September 1. Also, one furnished room for gentleman and wife, or two young men; best references required. Address G P, Tribune office.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK, OPEN throughout the year for permanent or transient guests; terms per day $2, or per week, single rooms, $10, $12; rooms for two, $18, $20; apply personally or by mail. MARIA ISABELLA DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENTLEman on West Side, late dinner; table must be first class. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAS. CAMPbell, boiler maker, of Glasgow, Scotland. When last heard from, was in Chicago in 1870. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Bernard, 779 State-st.

PERSONAL—CINCINNATI—RECEIVED LETter, will be on corner of Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. on Thursday, from 2 to 3 p. m. Don't fail. B. Grand Central Hotel.

PERSONAL—THE FRIENDS OF MRS. A. A. Willey, formerly of North Dearborn-st., will find her by addressing Box 137, Chicago, P. O.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies.) Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 521.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 158 West Madison-st.

PROHIBITION.

Annual Convention of the National Division Sons of Temperance.

Annual Reports of the Grand Patriarch and Most Worthy Scribe.

Trouble in the South Owing to the Admission of Colored People Into the Order.

A Net Decrease in Membership of 4,623—Public Meeting Last Evening.

MORNING SESSION.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, of North America, commenced in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance was not very large, as many of the delegates have not yet arrived. There were present representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Rhode Island, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Ontario, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Illinois, etc.

PRELIMINARY.

The Most Worthy Patriarch, S. B. Ransom, of New Jersey, occupied the chair.

On motion, several ladies belonging to subordinate lodges, and the wives, sisters and children of the delegates, were admitted to seats.

Thirty-five new members were then admitted, and about an hour was absorbed in the attending ceremonies of installation.

On motion Messrs. Warner, Moulding, and Benedict, were appointed a Committee to prepare an order of business.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The most worthy patriarch then read his annual report, of which the following is an abstract; The result of the past year's labors in propagating the Order had not, as a whole, been so gratifying as that exhibited in his last annual report; for, while in some jurisdictions, the work had progressed satisfactorily, in others where it was hoped the greatest progress would be made, circumstances beyond the control of the officers had prevented them from accomplishing anything. In his last annual report, he had recommended that the National Division should retain direct control over all Subordinate Divisions, composed mainly of colored persons, in those Grand Jurisdictions which denied such Colored Divisions representation in the Grand Division of the State in which they might be located, until they should ask for and obtain a Grand Division Charter. The recommendation was not adopted, and the result had been to almost entirely stop the organization of Divisions among the colored population of the country. The National Division having, at its last session, emancipated the Colored Divisions from the subordinate position they occupied under previous legislation, some of the Grand Divisions refused to grant charters for Subordinate Divisions to colored persons within their jurisdiction, and the officers of the National Division having no power to grant such charters in those jurisdictions where Grand Divisions existed, the consequence had been, that in several of the Southern States where the colored population have desired to join our Order and spread the cause, it has been impossible for them to obtain charters, and he saw no way out of the difficulty, but to authorize the granting of charters by their officers to any applicants who may be refused such charters by the Grand Division within whose jurisdiction they are, on account of race, color, or former condition; and when a sufficient number of such Divisions shall have been organized, and application made for a Grand Division, to grant a charter for such Grand Division, notwithstanding the existence of another Grand Division in the same territory. The adoption of such a policy would effectually prevent any Grand Division from blocking the wheels of progress within its own jurisdiction.

Under a resolution adopted at Montreal in 1866, many of the Grand Divisions commenced spreading the principles of the Order among the colored population within their jurisdiction, and organizing them into Subordinate Divisions. In some States such Colored Divisions were organized on the same footing with white Divisions, received the regular pass-words, and sent their representatives to the Grand Division, while in others they were put in an inferior and subordinate position, with separate pass-words, and without representation in the Grand Division. In accordance with the progressive spirit of the age, the National Division, at its last session, held in Boston, determining to abolish this unnatural and unchristian distinction, to emancipate the Colored Divisions from their inferior and subordinate position, and place all Divisions and members on the same plane, with the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities, adopted a resolution declaring that no distinction was known on account of race, color, or former condition, but all were alike equal before the law; and that it was deemed inexpedient to organize separate bodies in the same territory on account of such distinctions.

This resolution had been made the pretext for a large amount of violent denunciation of the National Division among the membership of the Order in the South. They threatened secession and withdrawal on account of it. And the Grand Division of Florida and Tennessee soon surrendered their charters. Georgia took the less manly course of passing a resolution of secession from the Order, and undertook to keep up her organization under the constitutions and rituals independently; and in most of our Southern jurisdictions the work was paralyzed by reason of this wild and most unreasonable agitation.

He was satisfied that the great majority of those who voted for the resolution had no intention of changing the policy which, up to that time, had been pursued in regard to the colored population of the country, further than to make all divisions, whether composed of colored people or white people, in the language of the preamble, "alike equal before the law."

The simple fact of organizing separate Divisions for the different races implied no superiority of the one race over the other. The organization of Subordinate Divisions, composed entirely of the German race, had been authorized to publish a ritual in that language. From these Divisions the English race and the English language were excluded, yet these German Divisions are in all respects the peers of the English Divisions. There was no legal distinction between the two. The distinction was a natural one, and the necessity for the separate organization grew out of the language. The German Sons of Temperance can spread the Order far more effectually by organizing Divisions for Germans only, and working in the German language, than it would be possible for them to do by joining English Divisions.

In the City of Richmond the colored people have four Temperance Societies, numbering about 800 members. These co-laborers desired to be admitted into the Order, and receive charters for subordinate Divisions, but were completely and hopelessly shut out of the Order by the Grand Division of their State. They applied to the Most Worthy Scribe and himself for a charter, but they, having no power to grant it, advised them to retain their organizations, and await the action of the National Division at this session. They said that, if organized, and set to work in the Order, they would have it extended into every county in the State, and get over five thousand members. A similar state of things existed in South Carolina.

He recommended that authority be given to the Most Worthy Patriarch and Scribe, during the intervals between the annual sessions of the National Division, to issue charters, upon proper application, to any applicants in any Grand Jurisdiction to whom the Grand Division of such jurisdiction may refuse charters on account of race, color, or former condition. The experience of the past year had demonstrated the necessity of some such provision, to prevent Grand Divisions from arbitrarily blocking the progress of the Order, and arresting the spread of its beneficent principles.

During the year two Grand Divisions, Florida and Tennessee, had surrendered their charters, and one,—that of Georgia,—had declared itself independent. The Grand Division of Florida, however, was organized under a new charter on the 21st day of February last, by P. M. W. P. Foust, duly commissioned for the purpose, so that the number of Grand Divisions is now two less than at the last session.

The dignity of the National Division and the self-respect of the delegates require that immediate action be taken to declare the charter of the Grand Division of Georgia forfeited, and to demand its return to the Most Worthy Scribe.

In the Grand Divisions of the Dominion of Canada, considerable discussion had taken place upon the question of a separate National Division for that country, but we trusted the brethren in the Provinces would not ask for such separation, at least until they had carefully weighed all the consequences of such an act, and convinced themselves that their best interests would be advanced by such a course.

At the last session he had called attention to a difficulty which had arisen in Australia between the Subordinate and Grand Divisions, growing out of a conflict of jurisdiction between the National Division and the National Division of Great Britain and Ireland. The officers of the National Division, to whom the matter was referred, had agreed that the National Division charter heretofore granted to Australia be surrendered, and a new application made, and when the charter shall be issued all the Grand Divisions shall unite in reorganizing a new National Division, having jurisdiction over all the Divisions of the country. This arrangement it was hoped would be approved of.

The propagation fund had been used to aid weak jurisdictions in propagating the Order. The policy of paying laborers in the field the small sum of five dollars for every Division they might organize had been continued during the past year, and at least twenty-six Subordinate Divisions had been organized as the result. At the commencement of the year the balance of this fund on hand amounted to $1,691.36. There had been received during the year, the sum of $2,993 15, making the total amount available, $4,684 41. There had been disbursed, $1,898.05, leaving on hand the sum of $2,[illegible] 36.

A great drawback to the organization of new Divisions was the expense entailed upon the members, who, in many instances, were poor, and found it difficult to raise the necessary funds to purchase regalia, fit up their room, and pay the charter fees. He, therefore, recommended that the Propagation Committee, in the future, use a portion of the funds to aid new Divisions in paying the expenses of organization and charter fees.

The National Temperance Society and Publishing House was still actively engaged in the publication of books, tracts, and papers, on the subject of Temperance, and deserved support. During the last two years appropriations had been made for the purchase of the tracts of this society for gratuitous distribution, and he suggested the policy of making a similar appropriation this year.

In conclusion he said that he believed the Order [illegible]ed, and was most admirably designed, [illegible] the blessings of total abstinence, kind brotherly love among all races, classes, [illegible] of men; and that, by the exercise [illegible] prudence, and wisdom, its laws may [illegible] framed as to accomplish this desirable end without, in any way, offending the pride or the prejudices of any race or class.

The Report was referred to a Special Committee, and the Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling at 2 o'clock, the report of the Most Worthy Scribe, Samuel W. Hodges, was read. It stated that, immediately after the close of the last annual session, a cloud overshadowed a portion of the jurisdiction of the Order, threatening at one time its entire dissolution. As it was, the membership had been largely reduced in many States, and the charters of three Grand Divisions had been surrendered. In one of the States a new Grand Division had been formed. The action which created the agitation was the adoption of a resolution deeming it inexpedient to organize separate bodies in the same territory on account of race, color, or former condition. The legal effect of this resolution was to repeal or suspend a resolution passed in 1870, authorizing the Most Worthy Patriarch to organize separate Grand Divisions for colored brethren when requested and approved by the Grand Division having jurisdiction in the State. Under this resolution, colored persons residing in Maryland applied for a charter for a Grand Division, and it was granted, and the Division was duly organized. Several subordinate division charters were also granted in States where no Grand Divisions existed, and among these were some composed of colored persons. One of these was located in Charleston, South Carolina, and there were both white and colored persons in it. It was not represented at the Grand Division of South Carolina, but its existence was known, and the Grand Division proceeded to legislate on the question of colored membership, under authority given by a resolution of the National Division, passed in Montreal, in 1866. The admission of colored members was declared to be detrimental to the prosperity of the Order among the whites, and would be of no practical benefit to the colored people, and a Committee was appointed to devise a plan which would secure to both races the benefit of systematic work for temperance. At a subsequent session it was recommended that the National Division retain its jurisdiction, as to the colored divisions in South Carolina, until such time as they should apply for a separate Grand Division. The adoption of this recommendation would have accomplished, for the time being, the object aimed at by all parties, and colored divisions would have been organized quite rapidly in that State; but the resolution adopted prevented it. The question was before the National Division for consideration. The Most Worthy Scribe considered that all attempt to restrict the privilege of membership was a feeble attempt of humanity to instruct Deity. The organization of a Grand Division, composed of whites and blacks, when desired by them, has in no sense a sacrifice of the principle of equality, and any theory in conflict therewith was not consistent with the rights privileges, and good of all. He believed that where the Grand Division refused to give membership to persons otherwise qualified, the National Division should be empowered to assume control of the power of granting subordinate charters to duly qualified persons of the race so proscribed, and also that the Most Worthy Patriarch have the same power to grant Grand Division charters in such jurisdictions to divisions of the proscribed race the same as all other charters are granted. He hoped some legislation might be had on the subject, which would be for the best of all concerned.

After detailing the work for the year in the subordinate divisions, the report gives an account of the state of the Order. With the exception of losses occasioned by the surrenders of charters of Grand Divisions, the Order is generally active—a few Grand Divisions only reporting a serious loss in membership, though a large number report a trivial loss. The number of members last year was 96,964; number this year, 93,877; deduct for Tennessee, 1,536, and there remains 92,341. Total net decrease, 4,623. The largest losses were in Eastern New York, 3,400; New Jersey, 1,100; Nova Scotia, 800; Maryland; 700; Western New York, 500; New Brunswick, 500. There was a loss of nine subordinate divisions. Pennsylvania had made an increase of 2,600; Ontario, 1,500; Missouri, 500; and several other jurisdictions in a similar ratio. There was a general interest manifested in the temperance question all over the jurisdiction.

Appended to the report were tables showing the position of each Grand Division, those inoperative, and an estimate of membership. There are seventy-six divisions in this State, with a membership of 3,331. They have $9,674.28 on hand and invested.

The financial statement was as follows: Balance due from Grand Divisions last year, $3,005 99; charges, general fund, $1,693.14; charges, per capita tax, $4,693 85; amounts credited on goods returned and fees, $145.12; cash received during the year, $7,537 03; amount due general fund, $226.16; due for per capita tax, $1,178 69; due propagation fund, $287 70; balance due May 1, 1872, $1,692 54. The value of the salable property, not including stereotype plates, regalia, etc., is $2,845.73. The total available assets of the National Division on the 1st of May last, were as follows: Publications, etc., $2,845.73; amount due from Grand Divisions, $1,692 54; cash in hands of Treasurer, $1,942 61; total, $6,480.88; less amount due propagation fund, $767.07; net assets, $5,713.81; net assets last year, $5,700.20; increase, $13 61.

The report alludes to the burning of Chicago, and states that the Order was not backward in relieving the sufferers. In conclusion, the Scribe says that ten years ago the jurisdiction of the National Division consisted of 25 Grand Divisions, with a membership of 63,132; at this time there are in active operation 35 Grand Divisions, with a membership of 93,877—a gain of 10 Grand Divisions and 30,745 members.

The report was referred to a special committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Most Worthy Treasurer, O. D. Whetmore, was next read. All the facts contained in it, are embodied in the abstract of the Most Worthy Scribe's report given above.

CHARTER GRANTING.

Mr. Myers, of Maryland, offered a resolution authorizing and directing the Most Worthy Patriarch to grant charters to divisions of colored persons in States where charters are refused by the existing Grand Divisions, and, where such Divisions are organized, that they proceed to form a Grand Division.

It was referred to the Committee on the Most Worthy Patriarch's Report.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee then announced the following standing committees:

Constitution—J. S. Bradford, Kentucky; J. C. Pickels, Delaware; H. B. Howell, New Jersey.

Ceremonies—W. A. Duff, Pennsylvania; Mary C. S. Studley, Ohio; J. H. Brice, Maryland.

State of the Order—H. D. Cushing, Massachusetts; Frank Devereaux, New Jersey; J. [illegible] Hall, Canada.

Appeals, No. 1—G. B. Palmer, Ohio; W. A. Clark, California; H. D. Wadman, Rhode Island; L. Abbott, Indiana; R. E. McDonald, Delaware.

Appeals—R. T. Smith, Maryland; P. Walter, Western New York; S. S. Cowles, Connecticut; W. A. Curtis, New York.

APPEALS.

Several appeals from Western New York, Eastern New York, and Pennsylvania were referred to the appropriate Committee.

It was ordered that a duplicate charter be granted to the Grand Division of Iowa.

PETITIONS.

A petition for a separate National Division in the Dominion of Canada was referred to the Committee on the Most Worthy Patriarch's Report.

A petition for a charter for a colored Grand Division in Virginia was presented. A charter had been refused by the Grand Division of the State, and the members were working in an irregular manner under the name of "Social Circles of Virginia," but wished to become Sons of Temperance under the jurisdiction of the National Division.

The petition provoked considerable discussion, and was referred to the Committee on M. W. P.'s report.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee of Five to inquire into the financial affairs of the National Division, for the past year, with the view of ascertaining whether the per capita tax and the cost of supplies, cannot be reduced was adopted.

Several communications from the Grand Divisions were appropriately referred.

DOWN ON DANCING.

Dr Ross offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order:

"*Resolved*, that it is inconsistent with, and destructive of the best interests of the Sons of Temperance, for any subordinate Division to inaugurate a ball or dance, as a Division, or to appoint a committee for that purpose, and thereby commit a Division, in its organized capacity, to an entertainment of that character. It is not the intent of this resolution to prohibit or interfere with the personal feelings or rights of any members, or their participation in such amusements."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. C. H. Dennison, of the District of Columbia, announced that he had started a new weekly prohibition paper in Washington. [Applause.]

After considerable talk, the election of officers was made the special order for Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Division then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the delegates were formally received by the Grand Division of Illinois in the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue. For some reason, probably on account of the excessive warm weather, there were not over two hundred people present, the delegates included. One of the latter, evidently from the pineries of New Jersey, ignored the conventionalities of city life, and appeared in his shirt sleeves, walking up and down the aisle utterly unconscious that sundry persons were laughing at him, and finally taking a seat in a pew where nearly every one could see him. M. W. P., M. W. Pogson, of Illinois presided, and, after a prayer by the Most Worthy Chaplain, J. C. Stoughton, delivered

A BRIEF ADDRESS.

He said the temperance organization was an organization of right against wrong; of the weak against the strong; against a monopoly that was causing homes to be deserted and robbing children of their parents, and sending thousands of America's brightest sons to a premature grave. They had banded together to try and counteract this great influence, and see what could be done to free the country from its blight. Their opponents said that they should not go to the Legislature for morality. The appeal would never have been made, he said, had there ever been sufficient justification. If those engaged in the traffic would let the material and moral burden fall on themselves only, there might be no reason for asking for legislation on this subject. The National Division was in session in this city to devise ways and means to forward the temperance cause, and do better work than had been done in days gone by. He hoped the day would soon come when the statesmen of the country would recognize that what was generally wrong could never be politically right; that the new law was a terror to evil doers, and that this great Christian land should not derive its revenue from a traffic that was sowing the seeds of misery and ruin everywhere. Earnestness was necessary. The work was worth living for, and worth dying for. And there was a grand and glorious future in store for them if they were faithful to their duty and their obligations.

The choir then sang a hymn and were applauded for their efforts.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. William Ross, Most Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Illinois, was then introduced, and delivered the address of welcome. He bid the delegates welcome to the modern Phœnix, the Pride of the West, and then alluded feelingly to the great conflagration, comparing it to the remorseless fire for which they were fighting. The Grand Division was prostrated by the calamity, and most of the subordinate divisions in the city were similarly situated. They became the objects of fraternal charity and sympathy, and Dr. Ross returned heartfelt thanks for the aid given them. They had assembled to fight the man-fiend, a more dangerous enemy than the fire-fiend. The man-fiend was borne upon the winds of a false commerce, fanned by a false legislation, and the product of a false public sentiment, and was making a fearful demand upon the misguided generosities of mankind. To stay its course, and rescue its victims, the persons order was constructed, and in its thirty years' record was one of which all might be proud. The hearts of the Chicago members of the Order were full of gratitude, and their hands strong for future battle. They would follow the lead of the National Division, and wherever the banner of total prohibition was raised, there would they plant their batteries for defence. After welcoming the delegates again, he extended the fraternal hand to the Most Venerable Patriarch, and it was warmly and well shaken.

THE RESPONSE.

Hon. S. B. Ransom, of New Jersey, Most Worthy Patriarch, responded in behalf of the delegates. He returned thanks for the generous welcome, deploring the calamity which had befallen the city, but expressing great pleasure at the resurrection. He regretted that the National Division was not able to send more substantial aid than it did. The little that was forwarded was given cheerfully, and he had every assurance that it was gratefully appreciated. They should not forget that the rum fire was still burning. Its destruction could not be repaired by human hands. He hoped the men and women in Chicago, in the exercise of that mighty energy and perseverance and indomitable spirit of go-aheaditiveness, would not forget to quench the fire that is diffusing wretchedness and crushing out the hearts of thousands of wives and mothers in this city. While the delegates remained in Chicago he knew they would enjoy themselves that they would be comfortable and happy. In conclusion, he bid the people of Chicago God speed in their efforts to restore their material prosperity, trusting that they may wipe out the great curse of intemperance in their midst.

Dr. Ross said that in twelve days, the recently enacted Temperance law, providing for damages for all material evil, would go into force. In his opinion it was the final grand charge upon the rum devil, and he felt sure he (the rum devil) would be driven out of the State of Illinois.

After the singing of another hymn, the benediction was announced, and the audience dispersed.

THE COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Evening—Further Consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Bond, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Buehler, McGrath, Stout, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden.

The Council then resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, Ald. Bond in the chair.

Ald. Daggy offered three rules, that no speech should exceed three minutes, that no person should speak more than once, and that the Committee should not rise till 10 o'clock.

They were adopted.

The following items were passed:

For completion and furnishing of Bridewell buildings, workshops, etc., the unexpended balance of the proceeds of bonds already issued and sold.

For repurchase of city cemetery grounds, salary of gate-keeper, and for outstanding bills, in addition to the unexpended balance, April 1, 1872, $5,000.

Alderman Schaffner moved to raise from $20,000 to $25,000 for the contingency fund, and it was agreed to, the amount being increased to cover the cost of Court House plans, etc.

For making tax sales, $10,000.

For Criminal Court Clerks' and Sheriff's fees, pay of Jurors, Bailiffs, &c.; books, stationery, blanks, etc., for the year ending March 31, 1873, in addition to the unexpended balance previously appropriated for the Recorder's Court, $31,000. For general expenses of the Court from April 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872, $10,000.

For advertising notices of election, printing, etc., $250.

A motion, by Ald. Holden, to strike out the item of $1,500 for entertainment of official visitors was lost—ayes, 10; noes, 15; and the item was adopted.

For salary of Fire Marshal, $3,500; First Assistant Fire Marshal, $1,800; Second Assistant Fire Marshal, $1,700; Third Assistant Fire Marshal, $1,600; 1 clerk, $1,500; 3 Fire Wardens, at $1,100 each, $3,300; 26 foremen, at $1,200 each, $31,200; 3 foremen for new engines, for nine months, at the rate of $1,000 per annum each, $2,250; 17 engineers, at $1,200 each, $20,400; 16 stokers, at $900 each, $14,400.

Ald. Holden moved to give the 88 pipemen $900 a year each, instead of $840.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Dixon moved to give the 16 engine drivers $900, instead of $800, and it was agreed to.

The pay of the 28 drivers of hose carts was, on motion of Ald. Dixon, raised from $720 to $800.

The following items were adopted: For repairs of engines, hook and ladder trucks, hose elevators, hose carts, trucks, and coal wagons, $12,000; repairs of heaters, stoves, lanterns, &c., $1,000; repairs of harness and blankets, $1,000; repairs of house furniture, $320; repairs of coal and supply wagons, painting, etc., $500; repairing and altering houses, $900; for 12,000 feet new hose, $14,000; for repairs of hose, couplings, etc., $1,000; for soft and hard coal and kindlings, $5,145; for machine, kerosene, and other oils, $1,378.50; for cotton waste, sponges, soap, lanterns, whips, brushes, hassocks, brooms, shovels, axes, forks, stoves, new ladders, and miscellaneous supplies, $5,957 55; for ten new horses and exchange of horses, $2,000; for feed for 91 horses, $10,000; for horse shoeing, $2,500; for gas, $4,500; for rent, $1,830.

Ald. McGenniss moved to add $43,000 for fire hydrants, and $1,150 for gongs.

Ald. Bateham stated the water fund had hitherto paid for the hydrants, and was able to do so yet.

Ald. McGrath favored the amendment, since the money hitherto used for hydrants could now be expended for water pipe.

Ald. Bateham moved to make the appropriation for hydrants $20,000.

Ald. McGenniss' motion was agreed to.

Ald. McGenniss also moved to add $7,000 for the amount due on two new engines.

It was adopted.

The following items were adopted: For deferred payment on Chicago engine and Protection hook and ladder house, $768.55; for deferred payment on lot purchased of James Lander, $2,500; for deferred payment on frame building purchased of Board of Underwriters, $500; for one two-story brick building on Michigan street (old site,) for steamer A. C. Coventry, $10,000; for a two-story brick building for steamer Jacob Rehm, (old site,) $10,000; for a two-story brick building for steamer Fred Gund, hook and ladder truck No. 3, and a hose cart, on Chicago avenue, $16,000.

When the item for the Fred Gund came up, objection was made to changing the site, Aldermen Carney and McCaffrey opposing and Alderman McGenniss favoring it.

It was finally decided to strike out the requirement to rebuild on the old site.

The next item being for the sale of the Armory lot, Alderman McGenniss moved to strike it out, since they wanted to put the Long John there.

Alderman Knickerbocker favored the sale, since they would get money enough to buy a lot and build an engine-house.

Alderman Bateham favored it. The Titsworth was to go on Wells street, and therefore they did not want the Long John on the Armory lot. The Police Station would go on the Harrison street lot.

The motion to strike out was agreed to.

The following were adopted: The proceeds of the sale of the following described real estate, to wit: Lot 29 of Laflin's Subdivision of part of northeast ¼ of Section 21, Town 39, Range 14 east, Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue; Sub-lot 9, of Assessor's Division of Lots 3, 4, and 5, in Block 37, Original Town, (Titsworth engine lot); except north 23 feet of Sub-lot 5 of Lot 5, Block 41, Original Town, (corner Washington and Franklin streets); Sub-lot 4 of Lots 4 and 5, west 43 feet of Lot 8, and west 20 feet of Lot 6, in Block 56, Original Town (Long John engine lot), the south one-half of Lot 12, in Block 137, School Section (J. B. Rice engine lot), remaining after paying for the purchase of other lots for the hereinafter mentioned police station and engine houses (for the South Division) are hereby appropriated to the rebuilding of the same, at a cost respectively not to exceed the amount set opposite each.

For a two-story brick building for steamer J. B. Rice, $12,000; for a two-story brick building for steamer A. D. Titsworth, $12,000; for a three-story brick building for steamer Long John, hose elevator, hook and ladder truck, $26,000; for a lot near Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, $6,000; for a two-story brick building on same, for steam fire engine, $15,000; for one second-class steamer for above, $4,000; for six month's pay of men, $4,000; for two horses, feed, harness, blankets, bedding, furniture, fuel, oil, gas, etc., $2,800; for one third-class steamer on Rawson street, $4,000; for horses, feed, pay of men, and other equipments, $6,000.

The next item was $2,400 for a two-story frame building on Deering street.

Ald. Tracey moved to make it $2,500.

Ald. Holden moved to strike out the words "frame building."

It was then suggested to strike out the whole item, since Babcock engines were a humbug.

Ald. Thompson defended them.

The Committee rose, and the Council adjourned till this evening.

Nixon's Circus.

The performance for the entertainment of the "little folks" at this place of amusement yesterday afternoon, was a presentation that has never been equalled in Chicago in a circus ring. That "Cinderella," which is a dramatic piece, was to be presented in a circus, was something beyond; but that it should have been so successfully done, was entirely unlooked for. The paraphernalia, viz: properties, settings, scenic effects, costumes, and presentation of characters, with an appropriate cast, was certainly very admirable, and well worthy the genius of the manager. "Cinderella" is certainly a success, if the large audience in attendance during the warm weather yesterday afternoon be a symptom, and the entire success of the little children in their various parts as assigned. Nothing but the audience, and the round after round of applause that greeted them from a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic auditors, could convince even the most sceptical. Mr. Nixon deserves the highest praise for attempting it, and the most unqualified for being successful. The programme afternoons includes all the principal stars, and is changed for the evening.

City Taxes—Rebates.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons entitled to "rebates" on account of loss of property by fire, that unless such rebates are used in the payment of taxes before the 28th day of June next, no rebate can be allowed. The law compels me to return to the County Treasurer the full amount of the tax, and leaves me no authority to allow any rebate. There are $300,000 of rebates ready to be signed; if you wish to save these rebate, pay your taxes. To other tax-payers, I would say if they wish to save penalties and costs, they must pay their taxes before the 28th of June.

GEO. VON HOLLEN,
City Collector.

The Sterling School Seat Adopted by the Board of Education.

It seems the Board of Education are awake to the interests of the public in adopting for use in our city schools the "Sterling School Seat," manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works of Sterling, Ill. This elegant school desk ought to be placed in all the best schools of the land. Seldom can be found such beauty of design, elegance of finish, strength, and durability as are combined in these unquestionably beautiful school desks.

Major F. R. Firth, Superintendent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, who was so seriously injured on that road on the 8th inst., died at Atchison last evening of his injuries. He was formerly from Boston, and was considered one of the ablest and most energetic railroad managers in the west.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Defeat of the Ætnas by the Mutuals, by a Score of 16 to 3—The Troys and Mutuals To-Day—Exciting Contest at Hand Ball Yesterday—An Extraordinary Run at Billiards—Goldsmith Maid Makes Her Mile in 2:16 3-4.

BASE BALL.

THE ÆTNAS VS. THE MUTUALS.

Witnessing base ball with the thermometer marking within two or three degrees of one hundred, is an amusement calculated to call forth more perspiration than enthusiasm among the spectators as well as the players. Testimony might be taken of the two hundred or so admirers of the game, present at the ball match, yesterday afternoon, between the Ætnas and Mutuals, and the result would be that, however worthy of credit the play might be, applause could not, under the circumstances, be earned. The result of the game, a victory for the Mutuals by a score of 16 to 3, was not unlooked for, the game as a whole being sharply played on both sides. The batting was spasmodically good at times on both sides, and very mediocre at others. On the Ætna side, Quinn was not up to the usual standard in catching, nor did Hodes succeed in sustaining the excellent impression made by him on Saturday last. An error in the sixth inning gave Start his base and let Eggler and Hatfield in for a tally. Duffy was either exceedingly unfortunate or exceedingly careless, his record of yesterday not being a very creditable one. Foley's play somewhat compensated for these misfortunes, however, a splendid throw to Brannock in the second inning, and to Quinn in the third, securing deserved recognition from the spectators. The batting on the Mutual side was done in the sixth and eighth innings, seven base hits being made in these two. The fifth and eighth innings only relieved the Ætna's score of its extreme whiteness, the latter being especially remarkable for a fine two-base hit by Hodes, which brought in Reid and Quinn, and brightened matters up for the home club. McMullen pitched during this inning, but Cummings returned to his post in the last inning, disposing of Brannock, Lapham, and Ward in one, two, three order. The whitewashing business was conducted without opposition on either side generally. The game was umpired by Allison, of the Troy Club, and was satisfactory throughout, excepting in one or two cases, the decision being against the Ætnas. The latter may congratulate themselves on having played a strong game, lacking in batting more than in the field, and still suffering for want of a pitcher. Following is

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.	T.	ÆTNA.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Eggler, c. f.	4	1	1	0	Duffy, 2 b.	5	0	0	0
Hatfield, 2 b.	3	3	1	1	Hallinan, s. s.	4	0	1	1
Start, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	Reid, p.	2	1	0	0
Bechtel, r. f.	1	2	4	4	Foley, l. f.	3	1	1	1
Hicks, c.	3	2	2	2	Quinn, c.	2	1	1	1
Boyd, 3 b.	3	3	2	3	Hodes, 1 b.	2	0	2	2
McMullen, l. f.	2	1	0	0	Brannock, 3 b.	2	0	2	2
Pierce, s. s.	2	1	1	0	Lapham, r. f.	3	0	0	0
Cummings, p.	3	0	1	1	Ward, c. f.	4	0	1	1
Totals	27	16	12	14	Totals	27	3	8	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutual	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	8	1	—16
Ætna	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3

Runs Earned—Ætnas, 2; Mutual, 6.
Umpire—Douglas Allison, Troy Club.

GAMES TO-DAY.

No lover of base ball should fail to be present at the Base Ball Park this afternoon to witness the fifth championship game between the Mutuals and the Troys. The latter will doubtless make a stronger showing than they have done before this season. Nelson has recovered his health, and will play to-day. With the recollection of the closeness of Monday's contest before them, the public will have little need of being advised to witness what promises to be one of the most attractive games that we shall have an opportunity of seeing.

The first game for the amateur championship of the Northwest will be played this afternoon on the grounds corner of Laflin and Jackson streets. The contestants will be the Atlantic Club of the North, and the Liberty Club of the West Side. The former nine includes a number of the Ætna nine of last year, and a close game is anticipated.

HAND-BALL.

CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The momentous issue now before an eager public is the hand-ball championship of the United States, and continents await the final result in breathless expectation. Yesterday was a great day in the annals of hand-ball, because the first five games of the ten that are to decide the championship, and cover the victors with glory, were played in this city, the time being 3 p. m., and the exact locality, No. 181 West Harrison street. In spite of the weather, which it is hardly necessary to remark was hot, a large crowd assembled to watch the game. The alley is built of lumber and roofed in.

The players were William Foley and James O'Brien, of Chicago, on one side, and Phil Casey and James Everett, of Brooklyn, on the other. They are all fine specimens of humanity, and, when stripped, showed great muscular development, and skins as fair as a morning in May. The Westerners were of larger build, but not as wiry as their opponents. The latter handled themselves better. They were cooler and more collected, while the Chicago boys were evidently afraid of the criticisms of their friends, who were on hand in large numbers, and their consequent diffidence told on their play. Casey proved himself the best player, and is justly regarded in sporting circles as the most distinguished professor of hand-ball on this or any other planet.

Ald George Powell and Lawrence O'Brien were chosen judges, and Ald. James Dunne, of Brooklyn, was elected to the onerous and responsible position of referee.

The Chicagoans went in on their muscle, and made rapid runs up to twenty-one (the number of innings in a game), while Brooklyn had to be contented with eleven. Chicago was jubilant, of course, and numberless bets of two to one on the West were offered and taken. In the next game the tables were turned. Casey began to smile, and, with his partner, played a brilliant game. They felt that the eyes of Brooklyn, from Fulton Ferry to Greenwood, were riveted upon them. They went in to maintain the honor of the City of Churches, and succeeded in making game, while Chicago dwindled down to seven. Chicago then got mad, metaphorically mad, of course, and feeling that the great West was in their keeping, and the reputation of the metropolis at stake, they were inspired to wonderful feats in the hand-ball line, resulting in a glorious victory of 21 to 8. Chicago stock rose rapidly, and the fourth game was begun. It would have been won by the Great West were it not that the Brooklyn men made 21 before the Great West were higher than six.

Two to two made the last game quite exciting, Brooklyn had the hand, and used it well, making it while Chicago was still in "love." (Hand-ball players are said to be in "love" until they have made an inning.) Chicago took the hand, Foley and O'Brien giving some tough balls until they were put out in the twelfth inning. To make a long story short, Brooklyn took the hand and held it to the end of the game.

Brooklyn won three of the five games, giving her a good start. If she wins three more, or six out of the ten, the bags will be here; and if our beloved Chicago wins four more, or six out of the ten, she will be consoled for her losses by the "great calamity." The return games will be played in Mr. Casey's alley, at Brooklyn, on Monday week next. That is built of stone, and the Chicago boys expect to do better work in it, it being better adapted for exact playing.

The games were pleasant and friendly throughout, no bitterness on either side, the victors demeaning themselves with becoming modesty, the vanquished hoping for the best. We believe that's all.

ON THE WAVE.

ANNUAL REGATTA ON LAKE MONONA, WIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 19.—This afternoon, great interest was elicited by the yacht race on Lake Monona, the following boats competing:

First Class—Marion, Captain M. T. Bailey; Lady of the Lake, Captain A. McDonald; Undine, Captain N. P. Jones; Reckless, Captain Frank Billings; Jessie, Captain John Gallagher; New Dauntless, Captain Harry F. Atwood; Dauntless, Captain Henry Dixon; Mendota, Captain Geo. Bernard.

Second Class—Happy Hope, Captain James Ross; Nonpareil, Captain D. R. Moody; X 10 U 8, Captain J. Van Etta; Trustee, Captain ——.

There was splendid sailing breeze, and the race, once around the lake, was quite lively. The New Dauntless is a large sail-boat, lately brought from Oshkosh, of which great things were expected, but a mistake was made in managing it early in the race, and it failed to win. The Marion came in first, Dauntless second, New Dauntless third. The Nonpareil was first, and the Happy Hope was second, of the second-class.

A four-oared shell race between Madison and Jefferson boats was set down for 5 o'clock, but owing to the unwillingness of the Madison crew to race in rough water, it was postponed till after 6. The Jefferson crew raced over two miles of the course, and then held up, saving the Madison crew to row the other mile alone, making three miles in 24:45.

THE TURF.

FASTEST TROTTING TIME ON RECORD.

BOSTON, June 19.—The Mystic Park races were attended by a very large crowd to-day. The great contest was between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. In the second heat the Maid made the fastest time over a mile track on record, 2:16¾.

SUMMARY.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lucy	2	2	2

Time—First heat, quarter, 36; half, 1:10; mile, 2:21.
Second heat—Quarter, 34½; half, 1:07½; mile, 2:16¾.
Third heat—Quarter, 35; half, 1:10; mile, 2:19½.

UNION CITY (IND.) RACES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., June 19.—The races opened to-day with a fair attendance. In the trotting race, for a purse of $200, the first heat was won by Jane Coombs—time, 2:56½; Jessie second, and Gay Boy third. The second heat was won by Gay Boy—time, 2:39; Charley second, and Jessie third. The third heat was won by Charley—time, 2:41; Jessie second, and Maid third. The fourth heat was ruled a dead-heat. The fifth heat was won by Maid; Coombs second, and Jessie third. The sixth heat was won by Maid; Coombs second, and Charley third. Up to 7:30, the race was not decided. It was thought best to postpone it until to-morrow.

TROTTING AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 19.—The second annual races on the State Fair Grounds will take place on Thursday and Friday. The attendance will be large. Many noted horses are on the ground, the track is in good condition, and very fast time is expected. The railroads will all bring passengers at reduced fare.

THE JOLIET RACES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, June 19.—The attendance on our races to-day was large, and the amusement very exciting. In the 2:40 there were eight nominations and four started. Four heats were trotted in 2:48, 2:39½, 2:39, and 2:42. Tom Wonder took the first, second, and fourth heats, the third being a dead heat between him and Amelia. [illegible] the second money and Champion the third.

This was followed by a pacing race, which was very short and sweet. There were four entries, to wit: H. C. Goodrich, formerly Nigger Boy; Kitty Wiese, Butcher Boy, and Captain Kinney. Only the three first started, and Goodrich distanced the field in the first heat in 2:38.

Next came a double team race, for which there were four entries, but only two teams started—Swivana and Molloy one, from Pontiac and the other from Chicago and Prince and Fly, of Geneseo. The race was made in three heats by the first-named team, in 2:01, 3:14½, 3:04½, and 3:09. By reason of the pacing race being out very short, Mr. [illegible], the General Manager of the races, hung up a purse of $75, for running horses, one-half mile and repeat, free. Boots, of Kankakee, took the first heat in 52½; King's Bronze the next two, in 52 and 51½.

To-morrow gets them all. The 2:30 race, the free for all, and a mile and repeat running race comes off. It is supposed that it will be the grand day of the meeting.

BILLIARDS.

A GREAT RUN BY GARNIER.

In a game of "hundred or no count," French carome, with an amateur, played yesterday at Wall's Hall, on Twenty-second street, Garnier's new headquarters, the latter ran the game out in the first inning, with a run of 133.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Meeting of the Western Associated Press—The Manner in Which Its Members Were Entertained.

Chicago has this year the honor of having assembled within its borders the principal newspaper talent of the West. The Western Press Association, to the number of about forty, met yesterday morning at the Tremont House. The meeting was harmonious, and the usual routine business was soon disposed of. The following Board of Directors was chosen: H. N. Walker, Detroit *Free Press*; H. E. Baker, Detroit *Tribune*; Richard Smith, Cincinnati *Gazette*; W. N. Haldeman, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; W. D. Bickham, Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*; William Hyde, St. Louis *Republican*, and James G. Siebneck, Pittsburgh *Chronicle*. The report of the old Executive Committee was read by Mr. Medill, also the report of the General Agent, Wm Henry Smith, showing the business transactions of the Association during the past year to have been carefully managed, and to now be in a most prosperous condition.

Applications for admission were made by the Minneapolis *Tribune* and *News* and several other papers. The requests were favorably considered, and referred to the Board of Directors, together with the matter of contract with the Northwestern Telegraph Company.

A resolution was passed thanking Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and General Anson Stager, General Superintendent of the same, for the generous assistance tendered to the press of Chicago at the time of the great fire.

Great satisfaction was manifested with the management of the Executive Committee during the year, which was given practical illustration by the re-election of the same officers for the ensuing term.

At 1 o'clock members of the Association, with invited guests, partook of a champagne lunch at the Tremont House. They were afterwards driven through the burnt district to the northwestern extremity of Lincoln Park. Here the carriages were vacated for a short time, and the concrete editorial talent of the West turned its excellent abilities to the study of natural history. Those who were so inclined chased, in the mind's eye, the wild buffalo over the alkaline deserts of the Far West, or soared into the blue empyrean with the eagles. The horned owl was voted by a large majority to be the typical bird of the journalist, although the bird of midnight, dazed by the noonday brightness, and smothered by the heat, seemed disinclined to reciprocate the admiration bestowed upon it.

The cavalcade returned through the portions of the burnt district, showing greatest activity. The sight did not fail to elicit many warm compliments to the marvellous energy shown in rebuilding the city. A dinner, in the best style of the Tremont, followed, to the enjoyment of which rich Falernian wine, cooled with snow from the Apennines, and refreshing breezes from the lake, added not a little.

It can easily be imagined, after this, that the dry details of business had no charm for the pleased journalists. But the Board of Directors conquered the indisposition to labor with great resolution, and held a meeting in the gentlemen's parlor. At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, H. N. Walker; Executive Committee, Joseph Medill; Chairman, Richard Smith, and W. N. Haldeman; Secretary, H. E. Baker; Treasurer and General Agent, Wm. Henry Smith. After completing this business, the Committee adjourned to meet at half-past nine o'clock this morning at the Tremont House.

After dinner the carriages were again ordered to the door, and the Association with a few rare exceptions rode to Hyde Park. The route lay through the handsomest parts of the South Side, which were duly admired, thence along a specimen portion of the boulevard, and over a heavy sand road for the remainder of the distance. Arriving at the elegant hotel of Messrs. Pearce & Benjamin the time during twilight and the early evening was spent in promenade and conversation. Vaas' Band assisted in making the occasion more agreeable. At half-past 9 o'clock supper was announced. It was eaten to the soft Lydian airs of the band, while now and then a stray beetle, leaving the lawn and moonshine, wheeled his droning flight through the banquet hall. The ladies were very fair, and the scene was inspiriting. No speeches marred the harmony of the time. The symposium finished, and the last drop of nectar drained, there was a little more music, a moderate amount of promenading, and a little shower of talk; then all turned their faces toward the station. A special train brought the party to the city, and all sought their homes "rapt up in measureless content." General Handsome Stager was the master of ceremonies during the day, and did his duty most admirably. Nothing occurred during the entire day to mar the serene enjoyment of the press reunion.

HOLLY TREE INN.

One of These Establishments to Be Inaugurated by the Christian Union To-Day.

The Chicago Christian Union, having given our people, during the winter, an abundant and varied supply of intellectual food, and, having found that the present very warm weather has caused a "falling off" in the number of their customers, have turned their attention to supplying food of a sort that is in demand at all times in the year, and will open a Holly Tree Coffee House, at No. 185 Monroe street, this morning. Their object is to offer to all who wish to come, a lunch, or, in fact, a fair dinner, for just what it costs to prepare it. All plain dishes will be put at the low price of 5 cents, and they will have on their bill of fare cold meats, soups, eggs in any style, fruits in their season, relishes of various kinds, and always a good cup of coffee or tea.

The ladies of the Union who have the Coffee House in charge, have been in correspondence with Mrs. Fields, of Boston (wife of Mr. Field, of the former firm of Field & Osgood), who was the first to establish Holly Tree Houses in this country. She has taken a great interest in the work here, and has helped the ladies with her advice, and, if we are not misinformed, in other ways, also. And the Christian Union, and those who take advantage of the benefits of the Coffee-House, are deeply in her debt. The Union hope soon to establish a reading-room in connection with the inn, so that it may be a pleasant resort for its patrons in the evening. No liquor stronger than milk sold, which is one of the specialties of these inns. The Union mean to keep their rooms pleasant, home-like, and, above all things, clean and neat, and invite all to call and see them, and to examine their rooms, and their way of providing for their customers. To the Union belongs the credit of establishing the first of these coffee inns in our city, and they are to put others in operation as soon as suitable sites can be found. A place on Clark street, in the southern part, seems to be the objective point now; but no arrangements have been finally concluded, except for the one in Monroe street. We hope that all our readers will bear the Holly Tree Coffee Inn in mind, and that they will call at 185 Monroe street when they want a lunch, cheap, and good.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The First of the Season.

The intense heat of yesterday was most severely felt by workmen in the burnt district, and others whose occupations compelled them to be continually under the burning sun. In nearly every instance where men were employed in exposed situations, they were obliged to cease work from fear of sunstroke. Pedestrians found no comfort in any quarter, not even on the shores of the lake, where a cool, refreshing breeze can usually be found on a hot day. Yesterday, however, the zephyrs which floated over the water were as hot and parched, almost, as those of the prairie. The following cases of sunstroke have been reported: At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer John Butler, of the Lake street squad, found Mr. Thomas Metcalf, foreman of the construction of the Methodist Church Block, lying behind some iron safes near the corner of Madison and Clark streets. He was perfectly insensible. The officer took him to Dr. Farwell's drug store, where he was examined. The doctor declared it to be a case of sun stroke, and administered the usual remedies. The patient will undoubtedly recover. The Coroner was notified last evening that Fred. Nagle, of No. 726½ South Union street, was brought home yesterday while suffering from sun-stroke, and that he died before medical aid could be procured. At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Louis Karmer, employed in the lumber yard of Rietz & Bro., on North Canal street was rendered insensible by the heat. Restoratives were applied, and he was taken home. His recovery is anticipated.

Yesterday's Temperature.

It was warm yesterday, but not as hot as many persons supposed. Probably the thermometer, not being a Chicago invention, and, therefore, imperfect, omitted several degrees in its calculations. At no time in the day, between 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., was it higher than 93 degrees in the shade, nor cooler than 86. The range was as follows, observations having been taken by E. De Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, at every half hour: 9:30 a. m., 86 degrees; 10 a. m., 88; 10:30 a. m., 89; 11 a. m., 90; 11:30 a. m., 92; 12 m., 92; 12:30 p. m., 90; 1 p. m., 88; 1:30 p. m., 89; 2 p. m., 88; 2:30 p. m., 88; 3 p. m., 88; 3:30 p. m., 88; 4 p. m., 88; 4:30 p. m., 93; 5 p. m., 92; 6 p. m., 91; 6:30 p. m., 90.

Sad Boating Accident.

Louis Lordonne, Mrs. Burgois, and her daughter aged 9 years, while boating on the lake about half-past 8 o'clock last evening, were run into by another boat containing two men. The skiff occupied by the first-named parties was capsized in the collision, and they were thrown into the water. The men, whose carelessness caused the accident, went about recovering them as quickly as possible. They succeeded in picking up Lordonne and Mrs. Burgois, but the little girl could not be found, and her body had not been discovered at last accounts. Mrs. Burgois keeps a boarding-house at No. 483 South Clark street, and her male companion was one of her boarders.

Everything.

The City Treasurer will pay until the 25th instant, the July coupons on Chicago City Bonds.

—It was the Lake Forest Academy and not the Seminary that held its closing exercises yesterday.

—A strawberry festival will be held this evening in the basement of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets.

—The fair and festival for the benefit of St. Columbkill's Catholic Church was commenced last evening, and will continue for the next two weeks.

—The entertainment in aid of the Women's and Children's Home will take place this evening at the Third Unitarian Church corner of Monroe and Laflin streets. Refreshments will be provided.

—Yesterday, Detective Simmons arrested a disreputable woman named Dora Leftridge, at a disreputable house on Fourth avenue, on suspicion of having stolen $20 from another disreputable woman, Lottie Dare.

—A temperance meeting will be held this evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. Neal Dow, of Maine, and General S. F. Carey, of Ohio, are expected to speak. If not arrived, other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

—Members of Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and their friends, will be afforded rare amusement at the Church this evening. The art gallery and aquarium will be on exhibition, and there will be an abundance of strawberries and ice cream. The admission fee is only ten cents.

—At 8 o'clock last evening a dispute about wages occurred between Peter Sherman and John Johnston, shoemakers, residing on Sedgwick street, near Oak. During the disturbance Johnston struck Sherman on the head with a boot-tree, fracturing his skull. He was arrested.

—At 4 o'clock last evening, a colored boy named Joseph Williams, residing at No. 90 South Peoria street, was badly injured in the face by the explosion of a bottle half filled with gunpowder. He was to blame for the occurrence of the accident.

—Michael Grogel, a boy aged about 11 years, was drowned while swimming in the river, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. The body was recovered about an hour afterward, and taken to the residence of the boy's parents, No. 61 Liberty street.

—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald, of No. 396 West Kinzie street, was the lucky winner of the gold-headed cane which helped make the fair for the benefit of St. Jarlath's Catholic Church a financial success. The presentation speech was delivered at the West Side Rink, on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

—There will be a strawberry festival, amateur concert and social entertainment at Martine's Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the Church of the Epiphany. An entertainment of more than usual interest is promised, and all who wish to spend the evening pleasantly will, of course, be present.

—At an early hour yesterday morning, J. W. Loft, residing at No. 319 West Adams street, was knocked down, kicked, and beaten, by two men, on the corner of West Twenty-second and Throop street. A revolver and $2 in money were taken from him. He lies in a critical condition at his home.

—About half-past 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Officer Keller discovered fire in Gillett, McCullough & Co.'s chemical works, No. 51 West Lake street. It was extinguished, with the aid of a hose-cart from the Williams engine-house, after about $500 damage was sustained. The insurance is full. The fire was caused by the ignition of matches.

—John Dougal, a switchman employed by the Northwestern Railway Company at Park Station, near the intersection of Ashland avenue and Kinzie street, was instantly killed at noon yesterday, by being caught between the bumpers of two box cars. He was a single man, and a stranger in the city. The Coroner did not hold an inquest, owing to the absence of witnesses.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central yesterday were the following: Fred. Jebsager, Valparaiso, Chili; H. Goodsell, New York; John Samuelson, Utah; J. J. Bradford, Augusta, Ky.; G. F. Morgan, Birmingham, Conn.; J. C. Pickles, Wilmington, Del.; Henry D. Wadman, Olive Hewitt, Charleston, S. C.; W. G. Clayhorn and wife, Philadelphia; W. W. Wadman and wife, Boston; Jos. S. Cauls, Nashville, Tenn.; A. F. Poulton, Canton, Mo.; W. F. Dale, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. A. Duff, Philadelphia; Bickford Smith and wife, England; T. M. Bradley, Washington, D. C.; Theodore Collier, Philadelphia.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following permits yesterday: D. H. McDonald, 2 story and basement brick, 20x40, No. 165 North Dearborn street; J. W. Jenkins, 2-story and basement brick, 20x40, No. 167 North Dearborn street; J. W. Butler, 2-story and basement store, 48x56, Nos. 120 and 122 Park avenue; Towsend, Godfrey & Co., 4-story and basement store, 25x90, No. 306 State street; William Brimmer, 2-story and basement brick, 22x50, No. 112 Sebor street.

—The people of Evanston seem determined to retain Prof. E. O. Haven in their midst at all hazards. He talks about resigning his position as President of the Northwestern University, and accepting the Secretaryship of the Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was tendered him by the General Conference. A meeting of his friends was held at Lyons Hall, Evanston, on Wednesday evening, at which speeches were made, calling upon him to remain at the head of the University. The Professor returned his sincere thanks for the kindly feelings shown, and promised to carefully consider the situation before deciding to leave Evanston.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The New York Strikers Continue to Lose Ground—Employers Assuming the Aggressive—The Eight-Hour Movement Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The strikers continue to lose ground daily, and, owing to the vigilant attention of the police, are not attempting to influence employers forcibly. The police, this morning, anticipating an attack on Durant's sugar refinery, Twenty-fifth street, proceeded in a detachment 200 strong, and formed a cordon around the establishment, but their services were not called for.

The strike at the Metropolitan Gas Works, Forty-second street, continues. A force of 100 men are on duty, protecting the men at work on the premises. Since the stoning of two laborers last night no violence has been offered.

The Eight Hour League no longer attracts a concourse equal to the capacity of the Teutonia Assembly rooms. This morning not more than 300 or 400 members were in attendance. The piano makers show a more advanced stage of dissolution. This morning a member, in a stirring speech, urged the men to resume work at once. He argued that the longer the evil day is put off, more abject would be the surrender.

One of the most important events of the strike was the meeting last night of 400 employers, many of them leading men in the city manufactories, employing 4,000 men, and engaged in thirty or forty different branches of manufacture. They resolved hereafter to pay workingmen by the hour, hiring none who will not labor 10 hours per day, and to employ no workmen seeking to establish arbitrary relations between employer and employe.

The strike has thus reached a stage when the employers have assumed the aggressive.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—A despatch from Boston was received, stating that the men were organizing there to go on a strike the latter part of July.

Peter Cooper has given one thousand dollars towards sustaining the shirt cutters in their strike.

The Singer sewing machine men are still out, and there does not appear to be any possibility of a speedy or satisfactory adjustment.

The sugar refiners are precisely in the same condition as yesterday.

The stablemen and coachmen of Brooklyn strike on Saturday unless paid $14 instead of $12 a week.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The garment-cutters here, to the number of 450, have struck for the eight-hour system. This strike, if it continues, will prove disastrous to thousands of sewing girls.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The meeting of strikers this morning was again a failure, there being a small attendance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The strike of garment cutters has proved successful. At a meeting of the trade to-day the following resolution passed:

Be it Resolved, By the clothing cutters in mass meeting assembled, that in consideration of certain firms of the trade having signified their willingness to accede to their employes the eight-hour system, but have scruples against signing a circular, we consent that employes of such firms may resume work for the present, after applying to the Central Committee with evidence of the fact and obtaining their leave.

The manufacturers of this city this afternoon passed a resolution declaring their unalterable determination to adhere to the ten hour system, and to resent the present strike to the bitter end.

ALBANY, June 19.—Orders have been given that workmen on a strike on on the Central Railroad must either resume work Friday morning, or sign the pay-rolls and leave their situations to be filled by others.

ALBANY, June 19.—A Committee of the New York Central Railroad strikers visited the shops of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company this afternoon, and requested the men employed there to join them in the strike, for eight hours. A meeting of workmen was called, and resolutions to work under the present ten hours system, was carried unanimously.

THE TREATY.

The Arbitrators Adjourn Until the 26th Inst.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A *Herald* special from Geneva says: "The American and British agents have been busy in holding consultations and receiving despatches. It is evident that unless the counsel on both sides come to some agreement to-night there will be a formal meeting of the Board on Wednesday, when the motion to adjourn will again be brought before the Board; in which case an adjournment for several days is probable. Efforts are being made to adjourn till next week, in the hope that Earl Granville and Secretary Fish may arrive at an understanding."

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It is thought, in official circles, the Board of Arbitration may possibly render an opinion in relation to that part of our case known as indirect losses substantially satisfactory to both Governments, which may obviate the necessity for an adjournment.

GENEVA, June 19.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day and adjourned until the 26th inst.

It is expected that intelligence will be received by that date which will prove favorable to the settlement of the difficulties.

GENEVA, June 19.—After the sitting of the Board to-day, Secretary Favrot informed the representatives of the press that they would be admitted to the Council Room as soon as certain delicate questions were settled. There is a vague impression that indirect claims are causing fresh difficulties. It was said that the Arbitrators will give a decision on the question of adjournment at the next session, even with the absence of parties interested.

Important despatches from London are expected by the British Representatives here, which will determine their course of action on Wednesday next.

The Narrow Gauge Question.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—At the afternoon session of the Narrow Gauge Convention, Erastus Wells, of St. Louis, was elected President, with a Vice President from each State represented, and L. H. Conn, of Missouri, V. C. Richards, of Illinois, as Secretaries. The afternoon session was entirely devoted to the discussion of the merits and demerits of narrow gauge roads, in which E. Wragge, of Toronto; Colonel Greenwood, of Denver; W. C. Faulkner, of Mississippi; G. A. Karweise, of Kansas City, and others participated. The discussion was very exhaustive, the main points in which are embodied in the report of the Committee appointed for that purpose.

NEW YORK.

Speculations Concerning the Coming Erie Election.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

THE ERIE PRESIDENCY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The *Herald* insists that the changes in the Erie management during the last three months were no better than a juggle at three-card monte, and that the leading London manipulators have entered into an alliance to reinstate Jay Gould. Having unloaded their stocks they seek now to send it down to the old figures, and lower if possible. The philosophic manner in which Jay Gould accepted the situation and fraternized with his enemies was, to say the least, suggestive. The early resignation of General Dix from his position as President is in this connection likewise significant. Taking all those facts into consideration, and adding to them the position which the English stockholders held, and hold, towards Erie, and it is not difficult to reach the conclusion above pointed out, that the Erie revolution was a sham. "No fact has been more evident," continues the *Herald*, "than that the American speculators in Erie have been on the wrong side pretty much through the whole movement since last March. Selling it short at 40 or 50, they went long of it at 70, just in time to meet the downward tide, and to buy from the clique of English speculators what the latter had bought when the former sold. Hereafter let us hear no more British charges of American dishonesty." The *Post* this evening says: "One thing is certain. There is a wide-spread belief that the revolution culminating in the deposition of Jay Gould is not unmixed good. It was at first thought that the name of General Dix carried with it the assurance of honest management in the interest of the stockholders, but long and painful experience has taught the Erie stockholders to mistrust appearances, and to watch the conduct of the wire-pullers, rather than that of the men who may possibly be little more than puppets, even though they may be of unsullied integrity.

GOULD MISSING.

Jay Gould is not in the city, and in certain quarters there is a belief that he has for some reason withdrawn into temporary obscurity.

A THIEF FIRES UPON HIS PURSUERS.

George Kegal, a young man, stole a piece of silk from the store of Daniel Flannigan, of 551 Eighth avenue, and was escaping when detected. Flannigan, clerk, John O'Shawnnesey, and Phillip Leffler, aged 59, residing at 219 West Thirty-sixth street, pursued him, when the thief turned upon his pursuers, and, drawing a revolver, fired several shots at them. One of the bullets passed through Leffler's cheek, causing a severe wound. Neither Flannigan or O'Shaunnesy were wounded, but the fugitive accidentally shot himself in the left thigh, inflicting a severe wound. He was captured by the police.

DUTCH HEINRICH,

monarch of the sneak thieves, having been sent to Sing Sing in spite of emotional insanity theories, has developed in prison what is termed incurable insanity by his friends, and will, it is said, be moved to an asylum for medical treatment.

STOCKS.

Business on the Stock Exchange was remarkable only for the wide and frequent fluctuations in Erie common. Early in the day Erie declined from 52 1-2 to 50 7-8 on a decline in London. Later a London telegram reported a recovery, which caused a rally here to 53 5 8, and the stock fluctuated for some time between 53 5-8 and 52 3-4. Late in the afternoon some German brokers appeared in the market as buyers, and jumped the stock up rapidly, and this movement did not culminate until 55 1-2 was reached. The sudden turn was a general surprise. The dealings throughout were large in extent. In connection with the approaching election of the Erie Company. There are many rumors afloat on the street, and among those likely to enter the new direction, the following are mentioned: George B. McClellan, S. L. M. Barlow, William B. Duncan, Sam'l Babcock, Walter Sherman, Charles Lansing, Gibson Homans, and E. H. Green. Among those mentioned for President are Mr. Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton Road; Mr. Jay, of the Michigan Central, and, General McClellan. It is the general impression here that General McClellan will be the new President, as he is in accord with the Bischoffsheim, McHenry, Atlantic & Great Western party, which interest will probably vote on 50,000 shares, out of the total capital stock of 860,000 shares, common and preferred. Some of the gentlemen mentioned are Directors of the Atlantic & Great Western Company, but they can very easily resign from that company and accept positions in the Erie. There is every reason to believe that a close running arrangement will be made between the two companies, and possibly the Atlantic & Great Western may be leased to the Erie. The general stock market, outside of Erie, was strong early in the day, and 1-2 to 1 3-8 per cent higher, but in the afternoon a heavy feeling set in, and the improvement was partially lost. Western Union suddenly appeared as the weak spot in the market, and declined from 75 1-8 to 73 3-4. This decline unsettled the market for a time. The market, at the final close, was generally firm, but the only activity was in Erie, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Union Pacific.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy. Call loans ranged from 3 to 5 per cent.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was weak and lower. Prime bankers' sterling, 109 1-2 to 109 5 8.

RAILWAY MORTGAGES

were quiet to-day on the Stock Exchange, but prices were very firm. The supply of bonds of the old roads is exceedingly limited and the full prices bid for all of them bringing out only very small lots. The scarcity of old railway mortgages is inducing an increased demand for the bonds of those roads completed within a few years, and which are on the regular call. Even these mortgages are getting scarce, especially the Pacific issues, and they are steadily appreciating in value. Union Pacific first mortgages are selling at 93 3-4 to 94, and are scarce at these figures. Central Pacific first mortgages have advanced to 103-1-4, and are now largely held in Germany, so much so that there are comparatively few of the bonds in this country.

THE GOLD MARKET

was lower owing to the weakness of exchange, and a report that our Government had agreed to an adjournment of the Geneva Conference. The closing quotations were 113 5-8 to 113 3-4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and 1-8 and 1-4 lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 105 and 105 1-4. Union Pacific firsts, 93 5-8 and 93 3-4; land grants, 81 3-8 and 81-2; incomes 86 1 2 and 86 7-8.

There is a limited demand for autumn-ground flour, but fresh ground is without quotable change, and fairly active. To sell large lines of shipping extra some concessions would have to be made. At the close the market was steady and fairly active. Wheat opened with nothing doing, and the market was heavy, with dealers wide apart in their views. The market closed lower and fairly active at a concession. The demand was chiefly for export.

PORK

was in moderate demand, and easier, except in job lots.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JUMEL CASE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The famous Jumel case will be soon tried again.

THE AMERICUS CLUB

will be organized the present season, and repurchase the property sold by the Sheriff on Monday. It is said that the liabilities of the club, $78,000, will be liquidated by subscription.

THE ORANGEMEN

expect, with police protection, to parade 5,000 men on the 12th of July.

THE BEGGARS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions call attention to the increasing number of beggars, and say the growing evil of the exhibition of disgusting deformities ought to be suppressed. They also call attention to the violation of the Excise law in the sale of liquors on Sunday.

SANITARY.

The Board of Health has resolved that in future no human dead body be allowed to be buried in any vault or cemetery south of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and no vaults or cemeteries be opened for any purpose between May and November.

ABORTION CASE.

A motion for the acquittal of Dr. Gyles, the alleged abortionist, was overruled to-day, and the case goes to the jury.

YALE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Professor Thacher, of Yale College, has secured donations here sufficient to complete the new chapel of the college.

TILDEN VS BUTLER.

The evidence taken to-day in the case of Tilden *vs* General Butler was to the effect that the Nassau was taken for the Government service and not for private uses, and that Butler, in taking the Nassau, did not arbitrarily fix the price for her, but had her value ascertained by a Board of Surveys. Henry S. Sturgis, Captain of the port of New Orleans under Butler testified that so far as he knew, Andrew J. Butler, brother of General Butler, did not have any interest in or control of the towing business at New Orleans at the time General Butler was in command there, and he (witness) would have known if such control or interest was had.

NO REDUCTIONS.

At the recent Convention of Railway Managers of the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad lines, an agreement was made to sell hereafter no more passenger tickets for political meetings or State fairs at reduced rates.

ANOTHER SHAKY OFFICIAL.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, is on trial on the charge of compounding a felony, in the recovery of bonds stolen from Messrs. Noyes' office, Pavonia avenue, eighteen months ago.

BROOKLYN CITY EXPENSES.

Estimates of the cost of running the various departments of the City Government for the year 1873 have been completed, and amount in the aggregate to $8,185,851, being an excess of $2,120,310 over 1872.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamships DeRuyter, from Antwerp, and China, from Liverpool.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Editorial Association—University Commencement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 19.—The Wisconsin Editorial Association, the present meeting of which has been attended by over one hundred editors, and about half as many ladies, and been one of the most pleasant held, has substantially concluded its Convention here, remaining only for their reception by the University President to-night, and Gov. Washburne to-morrow night, and an excursion to Baraboo and picnic at Devil's Lake to-morrow.

Last evening the first business was the election of officers. Charles Seymour, of La Crosse, was elected President by a vote of 48 to 14 for D. Ballou, of Watertown.

LaCrosse was selected as the place of the next annual meeting.

S. D. Carpenter, of the Oshkosh *Times*, S. Ryan, Appleton *Crescent*, J. A. Watrous, Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, were elected Vice Presidents; G. W. Peck, of the La Crosse *Democrat*, Corresponding Secretary; James Ross, re-elected Recording Secretary; David Atwood, of the *State Journal*, Treasurer, and the Executive Committee were reappointed.

The address of W. E. Cramer, of the *Wisconsin*, was on the Influence, Duties, and Responsibilities of the Press: what is needed by its conductors; what the Press can do, with comparisons of the position of editors in different countries favorable to this, and comparison of the press of Wisconsin and New York to the advantage of the former.

A splendid poem was read by Judge Noyes, of the Marineth and Peshtigo *Eagle*, reviewing the year, and making touching reference to the fire fiend's ravages around his home.

President Seymour delivered an address, containing many sharp passages on what was expected of and accomplished by the Press, and especially sarcastic on independent journalism and the Metropolitan press.

Obituaries on George Hyer, by Mr. Carpenter, of the Oshkosh *Times*, and Hoskinson, of the Green Bay *Gazette*, were not delivered on account of the extreme heat and weariness of the audience.

Commencement exercises of the gentlemen graduates of the State University took place this forenoon. Both in manner and matter they were uncommonly good, all above mediocrity, and no hesitation in the delivery of any. There was a great variety of subjects, including several living issues of the day. Among those best received were those of Messrs. Wells, of Summit, on "Journalism;" Craig, of Palmyra, on "Lost Arts;" Bourne, of Kenosha, on "A Tariff for Revenue;" Fisher, of Farmersburg, Iowa, on "American Poetry;" and E. P. Vilas, of this city, on "Justifying Ambition."

The Law Class oration, by L. W. Colby, of Freeport, Ill., the valedictory of last year, was a splendid effort, vindicating the ethics of the Bar.

A remarkable feature of the exercises was their brevity, including the delivery of twenty-four orations, conferring seventy-two degrees, prayer and playing of seven pieces of music, only occupying two hours and three quarters. The graduates were limited to five minutes, and their orations were models of conciseness. The Law Class oration occupied twenty minutes. There were no valedictory addresses.

The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on five ladies and twenty-one gentlemen; Bachelor of Arts on eleven gentlemen; Bachelor of Laws on twenty-nine; Master of Arts on three, and L. L. D. on L. C. Draper, Secretary of the State Historical Society, and W. P. Lyon, Judge of the Supreme Court.

OHIO.

A Cattle Dealer Killed in a Fight—The Preachers' Refutation of the Charges Against Rev. M. J. Cramer, the United States Minister to Denmark.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—A saloon-keeper, named Jacob Theis, became involved in a difficulty with Michael Nussbaum, a cattle dealer, at a saloon in the suburbs of the city, last night. Jacob Martin, Theis' brother-in-law, seeing that Theis was getting the worst of the encounter, threw a large boulder at Nussbaum, striking him on the right temple, shattering his skull, and causing instantaneous death.

The Committee of ministers appointed by the Cincinnati Methodist Conference to investigate certain correspondence involving the good character of Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Minister to Denmark, reported yesterday as follows:

WHEREAS, Repeated and divers attacks upon the moral and official character of the Rev. M. J. Cramer have appeared in many of the newspapers of the country during the last few months, and our attention having been called to an article from C. H. Wolf, Esq., of this city, published in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 15th of May, 1872, and reproduced in the *Western Christian Advocate* of the 29th of the same month, being a full and general defence of Mr. Cramer in the premises, founded upon reliable correspondence; and

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. Wilterup, by his letter of May 8, and G. W. Griffin, by his letter of May 13, both of Copenhagen, together with other citizens of the same city, have certified directly to this preachers' meeting most fully as to his blameless and upright official and moral character, and as to the utter falsity of all and singular of the said charges, all of which have been carefully considered by your Committee; therefore,

Resolved, First, that the oft-repeated aspersions against the good character of the Rev. M. J. Cramer have been a source of profound regret and mortification to us, his brethren in the Christian ministry, as they have been, from time to time, heralded in the public prints.

Resolved, Second, that as a minister in regular and good standing in conference membership with us for many years, our knowledge and familiarity with him were such as to justify the belief that those attacks upon his character and standing found their origin in partisan feeling, and are false.

Resolved, Third, that we accept Mr. Wolf's defence aforesaid, with our correspondence alluded to, and as timely refutation of the said charges, making them unworthy of our further notice.

(Signed)
A. B. Wambaugh, Jas. F. Chalfant, L. F. Van Cleve, M. C. Briggs, C. W. Ketcham, Thomas Lee, Committee.
A true copy. JAS. F. CHALFANT.

The above paper was unanimously adopted by the preacher's meeting, June 17, 1872.
(Signed,) JAS. F. CHALFANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farm hands are scarce, in California, at $50 a month.

—The French Ransom Fund raised at San Francisco exceeds $23,000.

—It is rumored $100,000 is ready for a new organ of the Administration at Philadelphia.

—Five persons out of a family of seven, in Tennessee, recently died from eating fish that had been feeding upon caterpillars. It is also stated that a child of 3 years ate one of the caterpillars and died in three hours. This recital carries its own caution.

—Genoa, in Italy, with a population of 150,000, has now twenty-four great banking houses, with a capital of 162,000,000 francs; twenty corporations, with a capital of 42,328,000 francs; and forty-five insurance companies.

—At Baltimore, on the 14th, it was again judicially settled that insurance must be paid on the life of a suicide.

—A Connecticut colony that went to Kansas a year ago, and secured building lots for $3 apiece, have sold some of the same for $700 each.